sville

Philadelphia

Philad

Sold by Joseph G. [illegible] No. 333, Market stre

1824

[illegible] from [illegible] cured by [illegible]
[illegible] salt during the intervals of the [illegible]
[illegible] diet, bleed, blister [illegible]
[illegible] a pitch cap, [illegible] stimulating
[illegible] the hair from coming out

Dysentery – See Ipecacuan
Juglans cinerea

worms
thinks that
necessary to be
[illegible] are
of [illegible], these [illegible]
many diseases as is
unequivocal sympt[illegible]
the presence of wo[illegible]

[illegible]

Gibson
where the bones of the
kept perfectly at
accurately applied
over the breast. the
safely used –
Sprain
the joints are subject
ginglimus joints gen[illegible]
where the inflam[illegible]
keep the limb eleva[illegible]
applications applied
anchylosis may be form[illegible]
about the joint – the
to gently move the
applications – Car[illegible]
within the cavity of the
Spina bifida foun[illegible]
birth –

Joseph Trevor – Le Roy – 100 –
(Bocly) Univ. Penn. Med. – 1825 p10

Eruption, cough, sneezing, sore throat, in measles there is no swelling glands of the throat

Ex bel ℥ij divide 6 doses – powder

Syrup de Cusineau

℞ Sarsaparilla Good ℔j
Flowers Borge ℥ij an useless article
Rosemary
Senna leaves
Anise seed āā – ℥ij
Sugar
Honey āā ℔ij make into a syrup by simmering and add 1 gr corrosive sublimate to the ℔ of the syrup as may or may not be demanded – in some instance the Guaicum may be added to the above ℥vj or vi to give a pleasant flavour add ℥ss Hoffmans anodyne Liquor –

PA Medical Student 1820's

Ms. coll. 498

Chron Laryngitis now & then follows ill cured acute but is generally Idiopathic or effect of measles, Small Pox Syphilis & abuse of merc - when original comes on gradually stiffness of throat. gradual loss of cough occasional paroxysm of cough - when it arrives at its height there is a long inspiration, symptoms of croup, hectic fever, emaciation, constituting Phthisis Laryngitis & conversely, toward close difficult resperation and suffocating cough relieved by a discharge of large pieces of coag lymph, or fleshy substances. & the disease may continue for years - Post Mortem examination shows the Larynx & particularly the glottis thickened

See Page 108

Bilious plurisy generally prevails in miasmatic countries and makes its appearance in the winter—
The Thoroughwort. Pleurisy root, & Dovers powders may be employed as diaphoretis, if these fail employ calomel & opium—

Catarrhus suffocativus generally comes on suddenly, the surface is cold & damp, little or no pain in the breast every deep inspirations brings on violent coughing, it attacks old persons & children, difficulty of respiration especially when in the recumbent posture, post mortom examinations exhibit the lining membrane of the lungs very much inflamed, the brain is found engorged with blood—

Bilious Pleurisy

Q In what particular does this differ from common pleurisy?
A It has the symptoms of a common Pleurisy, with bilious fever superadded it is a bilious fever engrafted upon a Pleurisy.
Q What are the symptoms?
A Headache, red eyes, suffused & turned face, nausea, vomiting of bile dark furred tongue &c
Q In what does the treatment differ from common Pleurisy?
A As it is less inflammatory, it does not bear venesection so well. it is more the practice to employ mercurial purges & then resort to the decoction of Serpentaria to excite perspiration, which should be kept up for 24 hours. The serpentaria checks the vomiting & cures the fever, but topical bleeding with cups & Leeches must not be neglected

Peripneumonia Notha

Q Has much difference of opinion prevailed as regards the nature and treatment of this disease?
A Yes. The fact is there are two species which have hitherto been confounded, the one commencing in an oppressed state of the Lungs from vast accumulations of Phlegm making the Catarrhus suffocativus of Sevilee. & the other in a congestion of blood constituting an opposite

state

℞ Lac ammoniac ℨvij Expectorant
Oxyme squill ℥ij
Elix^r paregoric ℨß
dose spoonfull pro re nata

* and the
℞ ~~Silker ammonia~~ Gum ammoniacum ℨij
water warm ℥8
ox squill ℥ß } dose 1 table spoon f
℞ Nit acid ℨi
water ℥8
G ammon ℨij } rubbed into the Lac amm
Paregor ℥ß
℞ Tinc Tolu gtt 40 or 50 dose
℞ Vol
Inhalations of the vapour of warm water or vinegar & water or Bal Tolu ℨi & water boiling 1 pt, vapour or ℨi turpentine boiling water — or the fumes of rozin or the fumes of Tar

state of these organs. The first originates in a debility of the Pulmonary organs. If the system be not too much debilitated moderate venesection will be proper. but it is safer to trust to topical bleeding. Give an emetic of Ipecac or Sulph zinc to discharge the phlegm next apply a large blister to the chest & then administer some of the stimulant expectorants into the composition of which opium should enter largely. Squills
* Myrrh &c - The latter often comes on suddenly without any premonitory signs. It most generally attacks the intemperate, though not unfrequently the temperate & plethoric; connected with the cough are enfeebled respiration, dull pain about the Thorax, redness of the eyes, livid countenance total inability in the patient to change his position: This requires very prompt practice, as much blood should be detracted as in apoplexy & the symptoms must be relieved before we tie up the arm - cases however do occur when such freedom of depletion cannot be safely adopted. Engorgement of the great viscera especially of the Lungs, takes out of the general circulation so large a portion of blood & which is confined so closely, that any considerable loss by venesection. is very considerably and may be fatally felt - In such cases detract a small

If the symptoms be very urgent and VS cannot be admitted. an emetic followed by copious purging with sal will be found useful

In asthma the distress is aggravated by motion and a recumbent posture — usually attacks in the night going off in the morning —

Such substances as act immediatly on the Lungs are pungent odours; arsenic, irresperable gasses — peculiarities of atmosphere fumes from Lead &c or certain gasses" Asthma is the pure air of the country more pernicious than that of cities much more prevalent in Baltimore than Philadelphia

Asthmatic patients are much more liable to a attack when they continue on elevated situations than when they live in in low miasmatic places

It is sometimes brought on by a metastasis of gout.

Fasting or imprudent eating & drinking, will either bring on a paroxysm — recession of eruptions & tetter particularly will produce it.

portion at a time, keep the finger on the pulse to determine the effect, & liberate the half stagnant Lungs & in this way establish a just equilibrium in the circulation, but when venesection is altogether inadmissible we must substitute cupping, blister & with other auxilliaries opium, warm bath, inhalations of hot steem. Tolu. Aether. Turpentine brandy &c. They all act by arousing the Lungs from their torpor. Calomel opium & Ipecac are useful – Tar pill

Asthma

Q What is asthma?

A A spasmodic affection of the Lungs, occurring more or less with periodical regularity, attended with a straightness of the chest, difficult respiration, a peculiar wheezing noise and a dry cough, sometimes however the expectoration is very profuse aggravated by a recumbent posture –

Q What are the causes?

A Such as act immediately on the Lungs and such as act indirectly on them, though through the medium of the general system. Or asthma may be produced by the sensible qualities of the air, certain odours, & the impressions made on the stomach & alimentary canal, vehement indulgence of passion, generally confined to narrow chests. Dyspepsia

Asthma may be confounded with angina Pectoris and dyspnoea, it may be distinguished from the latter, by not continuing so long in the Paroxysm. The most common termination of asthma is into some other disease as consumption, & hydrothorax. Occasionally upon dissection the Lungs are found inflamed, with an effusion of serum or coagulable lymph — sometimes the Lungs are found perfectly healthy in this case the patient probably died of spasm —

By dry asthma is meant that in which expectoration is difficult, Humid that where the discharge is copious & free — These two kinds demand the same general treatment — The advantages derived from V.S is not commensurate with what might be expected, unless the disease be violent or the patient plethoric. If the paroxysm be violent V.S. will generally relieve it — cases however do occur where from extreme debility V.S cannot be employed — it will not do however to confide in the state of the pulse but we must take into consideration the general symptoms. Cups to the back is very useful especially where much debility prevail

Q What is the pathology?

A A spasmodic constriction of the muscular fibres of the bronchia & all the subsequent symptoms arise from this constriction. Bree says it is caused by an effusion of serum or aerial acrimony into the air cells of the Lungs, but he mistakes the effect for the cause – Dyspeptic appearances

Q What are the appearances on dissections?

A In recent cases there is very little or no derangement in the Lungs but in old cases according to Morgagni there is a gradual extravasation of serum into the vesicles of the Lungs &c

Q How is asthma divided?

A Into spasmodic or dry & Humoral or viscid effusion – the first attacks the young, & the 2nd the old – perhaps this distinction is unnecessary

Q What is the treatment?

A That which is proper during the paroxysm and that during the intermission –

Q Does venesection prove as effectual as might be supposed

A No. Nevertheless in the Plethoric it is necessary as a precautionary remedy to prevent hydrothorax & pulmonary consumption. It will also often shorten the Paroxysms. In those cases where venesection is improper topical bleeding will be found useful –

Dr C generally prescribes an emetic, whether it be spasmodic or humoral. vomiting generally relieves the distress & if taken early will sometimes check the disease vomiting is the most powerful remedy to break down the disease, & then give nauseates

In old persons, whose Lungs are torpid & loaded with phlegm, & requires to be discharged the squill in nauseating doses, Snake root, vin ant & c as expectorants may be used — Dr Coon preferred white vitriol in all spasmodic diseases.

Dissolve ℥i Loaf Sug in ℥ij water then add ℥i Aether, this is the best mode of exhibiting Aether 8 or 10 gr Assafoet, repeated may be useful especially if the disease be spasmodic

Elixr Paregor is the best manner of administering opium in pectoral complaints — every article of the narcotic & antispasmodics have been tried. but what has been said of opium will apply to all with this exception, that they are all worse than opium

Q What is the most important remedy?
A An emetic of Ipecacuanha —
Q How ~~would you give it?~~ did Akenside give it?
A He administered ℈ of the medicine in order to afford immediate relief, and in the interval between the paroxysms he gave from 3 to 5 gr every morning to excite nausea and effect a permanent cure —
Q Are there any other emetics which have been used?
A The squill (especially in old persons) white vitriol &c emetics when the paroxysm is violent are of great advantage, but nauseates are better in the intermission
Q Is purging necessary?
A No. Unless the bowels are constipated, when Cal is to be used ~~and then merely keep them in a soluble state~~
Q What are the best expectorants?
A The more stimulant ones as squills, Gum ammon, Nitric acid &c, especially in old persons
Q What is thought of opium?
A That it is useful after the disease is in a measure subdued, but injurious at first, Elix Paregor the best —
Q Are there any other stimulants which have been used?
A Yes. Musk. Assafoet. Hoffmans anodyne &c Ether

Strammonium is best suited to the spasmodic asthma, though Dr. C. thinks tobacco equally as effectual — but denie now
Asthmatic patients are more comfortable in Low marsh situations & in the centre of large cities, than on high ground or in villages

I think a blister to the back of the neck so as to stimulate the Par vagum might have a salutary effect —
we are often obliged to throw aside our reason & apply medicines diametrically opposite; without judgment or reason thus plunging into the depth of empiricism — Inspiration of oxygen is said to have a powerful influence in this disease but this & all the gasses in this disease have sunk into oblivion —
Electricity & galvanism have been found to remove the disease completely — See Wilson Philip
After the disease is removed, but a cough remains and an effus into the chest, use some of the diaphoretics as snake root —

Q How is the Strammonium used?
A Slice the dried roots & smoke them; as you would tobacco
Q Does tobacco afford relief in the paroxysm?
A In some instances
Q Are blisters very important remedies?
A In some cases they do good, but this often disappoints our expectations –
Q Where are they to be applied?
A To the extremeties. Dr Rush says when applied here they relieve it like a charm, the Tartar Emet plaster applied to the breast has a very good effect –
Q What other remedies are sometimes effectual in the Paroxysm?
A Cold water drank very freely, warm water, hot strong coffee inhalations of hot water or vinegar – exposure to cold air or sitting with the feet to the fire
To prevent the recurrence of the disease avoid the exciting causes When it depends on Dyspepsia, restore the tone of the Stomach when it does not depend upon this give those remedies which are calculated to interrupt ~~the tone of the Stomach~~ diseases of a periodical nature, such as arsenic, Lead blue & white Vitriol &c. The last remedy Dr Chapman speaks of is Tar alone or combined with Garlic – myrrh alone or with her cort or some of the bitter

wear flannel next the skin, blisters to the extremities

This disease is of such rare occurrence that many doubt its existence as an original disease. commences in some without any premonition—
Occasionally the heart is found sound, but an effusion of serum in the thorax, or abscess in the mediastinum
The person generally looks well in the interval of the paroxism. especially in the beginning of the disease
The disease perhaps arises in a morbid condition of the pulmonary nerves. preventing the decarbonization of the blood, and gradually ~~extending~~ tending to the nerves of the heart—
The pain is seldom great merely uneasiness from difficulty of breathing, and in a violent paroxism the patient is convinced that he must immediately die. Attacks men in middle age particularly
may be produced by coughing. ascending height. violent passions. especially when the stomach is full

after all remove the patient to a more favorable situation or take a journey or change habits of life

Angina Pectoris

Q At what time was this disease described?

A About fifty years ago. by Heberden

Q What are the notions with respect to its pathology?

A By some it is considered as a spasmodic affection of the Stomach Dr. Darwin considered it a species of Asthma, and gave it the name of Asthma Dolourifica, Dr Parrey a species of Syncope anginosa occasioned by the ossification of the vessels of the heart. Home & Hosack believed it to arise from a Plethora of the bloodvessels. Dr Chapman blieves it to be an arthritic affection, having its primary seat in the Stomach. Butler says it is Gout —

Q What are its symptoms? Pain from (without any premonition) of the sternum extending down the arms as low as the insertion of the Deltoid muscle, tho sometimes to the wrist, & extremity of fingers with a sense of stretching so acute as to threaten immediate destruction. as this occurs during exercise or walking the moment the patient stops the symptoms vanish. After repeated attacks the disease may be excited by slighter causes & the paroxysm becomes more violent. the pulse sinks & becomes weak & irregular, the countenance pale. cold sweats, constant cough, expectoration of a viscid matter

The most common cause of Angina Pectoris is ascend ing a flight of stairs or a hill especially when the stomach is full – it attacks generally the middle age & persons of a sedentary habit, attacks men more frequently than women –
Upon dissections the heart is sometimes found ossified sometimes the Liver is found enlarged and Scirrhus
The only diseases with which it may be confounded are Asthma & hydrothorax – there is one symptom however by which it may be distinguished Viz, that the patient cannot walk any distance with out bringing on a paroxysm, while any exercise on horseback or in a carriage will not affect him – Dr C relates several cases where from his precon ceived opinion of the gouty nature of this disease; he applied in the paroxism sinapisms to the extremeties, and gave carb ammon & wine, by which means the gout was driven to the extremeties & the breast immediately relieved.
Given at the very commencement of an attack a dose of Laudanum will frequently relieve, and after depletion some of the opposite antispasmodics. vol alk &c

the patient becomes incapable of lying down, at length a fit more violent than usual puts a period to his miserable existence as sudden as the electric shock —

Q What are the exciting causes?

A Exercise, inordinate passions, a very full stomach

Q How is the treatment divided?

A Into that proper during the paroxysm & that during the intermission

Q What is the treatment during the paroxysm?

A First place the patient in a state of complete rest. 2nd if the pulse & symptoms urgent be active bleed to the extent of 20 or 30 oz at once & repeat it if necessary (Timid practice in violent cases proves inevitably fatal) but should this practice not answer then apply cups to the ~~breast~~ back & then a blister to the breast next open the bowels with cal & jal. the violence of the paroxysm being abated, resort to the same remedies as in retrocedent gout, Warners Gout cordial, vol. alk. sinapisms to the extremeties &c. In Europe they employ antispasmodics opii, Aether, Musk, Camphor & vol alkali, it is considered that venesection is improper in the paroxysm, but in some cases the system sinks under the violence of the paroxysm, the pulse flags the extremeties become cold; hence it is proper to precede evacuations with stimulants, warm bath &c & when the disease is completely enveloped bleed &c.

Dyse- medicines as are useful in Dyspepsia & particularly chalibeates very useful
The remedies to eradicate the disease are general & topical
and issue to the inside of the thighs very useful
As Tonics the White vitriol & nitrate of silver, are said
to be preferable — I have always treated it as gout. 1st
studiously excite all exciting causes and then turn my attention to
the stom. light food. bowels loose & exercise on horseback or in a carriage

Pertussis was first described by Willis in the middle of
the 17th Century — & soon afterwards by Sydenham — The whooping commences about 3 weeks
after the attacks — expectoration in the commencement
very deficient. the cough being hard & dry —
This disease may be always considered as inflammatory
post mortem examinations prove the Lungs completely
engorged with an effusion of mucous or coagulable
lymph, caused by the inflammation extending from
the Larynx, the inflammation is seated in the
mucous membrane exciting cough for its expulsion
Whooping cough generally begins like a cold & fever which
terminates as soon as the whooping makes its appearance
in its commencement the cough for the most part
is dry — it is 3 weeks in reaching height, continues
3 weeks at this point & is 3 weeks declining

2 What is to be done in the interval to prevent its recurrence?
A Employ counter irritation, a blister to the thigh, to the breast & the Tartar emetic plaster to the extremeties, this is the best. Tonics, Bark, Arsenic, Nitrate of Silver. The diet should be light & easy of digestion –

(whooping cough)
(chin cough)

Pertussis or Tussis Suffocativus (Kine cough)

2 What do you mean by Pertussis? Tussis Convulsiva &c
A Cullen defines it a contagious cough, reiterated with a full & noisy inspiration; returning in paroxysms which usually terminat in vomiting, & a discharge of phlegm or mucous from Lungs
2 What is the cause?
A Specific contagion; it is said by Hoffman to have been epidemic
2 What would appear to be the seat of the disease?
A The mucous membrane of the Faucez, Bronchia & sometimes of the Air cells of the Lungs, this membrane being inflamed –
2 What is the ordinary duration of the cough?
A From 2 to 3 months this however depends on the season of the year. if it attack in the commencement of winter it will generally continue till the ensuing summer
2 Can it be taken more than once?
A Some rare instances have been known of its attacking twice some of which have come under my notice

I am inclined to think it generally depends upon causes more extensive & pervading in their influence than contagion — Where a disease can be traced to atmospheric influence we may generally deny its contagious nature it is however best to act as tho it were contagious —
It may be distinguished from catarrh. by the absence of fever and its paroxysmal nature — It is apt to run into hydrothorax hydrocephalus or some of the cerebral diseases. When the disease proves fatal perhaps it always depends upon the degree of Inflam — especially if extending to the Lungs — &
The evacuations in the first stage must be regulated by a sound judgment — Willis's relied on V.S. vomiting purging and blistering & agreed to by others
Emetics are chiefly applicable for children —
Calomel is decidedly to be preferred as a purgative which should be given in the commencement & repeated two or three times — As the disease more generally presents itself V.S. is not demanded,
If there be much determination to the brain topical bleeding by leeches very necessary — in the early stage the bowels are generally constipated & should be relieved, cal is much the best remedy

Q. What is the prognosis?

A. Always unfavorable in very young children, tho it may not be so violent, because they are unable to expectorate; unfavorable when complicated with peripneumonia Notha, and when the child is plethoric & predisposed to pulmonary consumption, here it generally proves fatal – favorable when it occurs in children after the 2nd year, the expectoration being free & moderate, the strength unimpaired, the fits neither frequent nor violent, no convulsions, appetite good & no fever –

Q. What are the leading indications in the treatment of whooping cough?

A. 1st To subdue the violence of the disease in the inflammatory stage & 2nd To overcome the habit of perverted association by which it is kept up ~~longer~~ & contin after cause is exhausted

Q. What is the treatment in the 1st stage?

A. If the child be febrile with a florid countenance & pulmonary oppression V.S. repeated if necessary especially if pain in the breast, then Emetics, & if the bowels be constipated give Cal to open them. it is sometimes necessary to repeat the Emetics twice a day & in the intermission give nauseates. The Ipecac & white vitriol are generally used, tho the Tart. Emet. may be given or squills or Dr Coxe's hive syrup vide Materia Med

Cal appears to possess some other property than merely eva-
cuating. It should be repeated every 3 or 4 days - In the
moderate disease little need be done but give an occas-
ional emetic & nauseates to promote expectoration -
The oil of amber one of the ingredients in artificial musk is well
known to be useful in this disease

℞ Art musk ʒi
alcohol ℥viij dose 4 or 5 drops 3 times a day - highly praised

℞ Tinc. P. Cortex ℥ß
Elix pareg ℥iß
Tinc canth ʒi

cicuta, belladona & C have sunk into oblivion in the cure of this disease -

of this mixture small doses are to be given 3 or 4 times a day until strangury be produced which generally takes place about 3d day which will immediately check the disease - Physick, if the disease return, repeat the above again -

~~℞ Cart potass ✕✕✕ gr ✕4~~
~~Cochineal - ✕ gr~~
~~Sugar~~

The modus operandi of alkalies in these affections is
not very intelligible. it is alledged they act by correcting acid
Opium alone or as an ingredient in cough mixtures
may be useful, calms pectoral irritation & allays cough, the prussic acid is also said to be
useful - Musk highly beneficial, the artificial musk still
better in the 2d stage, it may be given in Tinc see above

Q. Are there any topical remedies?

A. Yes. blisters are particularly necessary when there is congestion, also cups & Leeches are to be used in this instance; as the disease generally presents itself V.S. is not at all demanded. Emetics, purgatives & expectorants are safer—

Q. In the irritable stage which succeeds [or the latter stage], what are the remedies?

A. Antispasmodics and the alkalies — the latter particularly

Q. In what forms have alkalies been given?

A. Pearsons form was ℞ Carb. soda gr iij

Vin Ipecac gtt v

Laudanum gtt i

Aqua ℥i m. give for a dose ʒ or 6 times a day [for a child 1 year old] or ℞ Sal Tart ~~ʒß~~ to ʒi ~~or ʒß~~

cochineal — gr x

Sacch — ℥i or enough to make it [agreeable]

Aqua ℥iv m. dose 1 desert spoon full every 2 or 3 hours for a child 1 year old [they may be given in much larger doses], ~~for a child 1 year old~~

Q. Which of the Antispasmodics hase been found most advantageous?

A. Assafoetida in a watery solution, ~~dose~~ it is greatly employed in [this City]

Q. In the final stage what is to be done? or the wrong association

A. Exhibit Tonics. fowlers solution &c. Saccharum Saturni, nitrate of Silver & above [all] Zinc. cantharides [see Thorn..] [white vitriol in small doses] — Embrocations are also useful

rubefacients to the spine as spe Turpentine ~~is~~ are said to be useful —
Regimen, the antiphlogistic regimen must be
strictly adhered to — guard strictly against cold
in the inflammatory stage — the influence of the
Lungs depends much upon spinal marrow
Burg pitch 7 parts canthar plaster 1 part, combined
& rubbed on the Spine — Blister back neck

Tubercles are generally found in the upper & posterior
part of the Lungs — they are situated in the cellular part and
not in the air cells of the Lungs as was formerly supposed

~~Tar in the form of a pill highly beneficial~~
Garlic is thought better than any other; rubbed along the spine Fumigation with Tar though distressing at first is ultimately beneficial; low diet, warm clothing. Cold bathing, & in the latter stage exposure to air if not damp. change of air as from the City to the Country & vice versa Myrrh may also be used with advantage

Phthisis Pulmonalis

Q. How does Cullen define Pulmonary consumption?

A. Emaciation debility of the body with cough hectic fever and for the most part a purulent expectoration - generally copious

Q. Do lesions of the Lungs always take place in consumption?

A. No the disease often runs its course & proves fatal without the slightest Lesions of these organs

Q. What is the division of Pulmonary Consumption?

A. Into three Species. The Tubercular. the Catarrhus, and the Apostematus -

Q. What would appear to be the cause of Tubercular consumption

A. Inflammation & suppuration of the existing Tubercles of the Lungs

Q. What is a Tubercle?

A. Small indurated substances of white or greyish various sizes, from the smallest granule up to the size of the greatest horse bean, some are of a cheesy consistence, some cartilagenous, & some osseous, the

Tubercles are supposed to be the product of serous or Lymphatic inflammation or white inflammation
Tubercles sometimes produce death without suppurating, merely by their irritating the Lungs & produce hectic fever —
When the matter is discharged from a vomica it leaves a cyst or sac called by Bail encysted vomica —
Tuburcular consumption once established cannot be cured — Tuburcles once inflammed cannot be arrested says Bail —

middle size contains small perforation, like pin holes, & the largest are hollow, containing a fluid like pus having a ramification of the Bronchia –

Q. What is this formation connected with?

A. A Scrophulous Diathesis

Q. What has been the notion with respect to their nature?

A. Some consider them as indurated glands, Bail says they are depositions of matter from the cappillaries of the Lungs –

Q. What is the objection to their being enlarged Lymphatic Glands?

A. That their number in some cases is infinitely too great, as the Lungs contain the fewest Lymphatic glands of any part of the body

Q. What is the progress of a tubercle through its different stages?

A. When excited to inflammation, they enlarge, become vascular, pus is secreted & thrown into their cavities forming occult vomica, and when they burst are called open vomica the matter is discharged into the Bronchia (or into the Thorax constituting an Emphysema) which constitutes the matter expectorated –

Q. Why is it that after this symptom, the patient for a time gets well?

A. Because the Ulcer which is left after the vomica bursts, heals up, and the patient feels well until the exciting causes as cold &c are applied and another vomica formed, which also may burst & the patient again recover for a time –

Causes of Tubercular consumption are cold applied in various, playing much on wind instruments suppression of menses &c &c

It is found in every age even within the month, it sometimes runs its course very rapidly at other times it ends in death in a very short time — When the disease is about being confirmed there will be a slight pain in one side or the other, under the sternum, or under the clavicle, — one of the most unfavorable symptoms in tubercular consumption is when there is no pain or cough

See Rush on Consumption for the use of bloodletting

After cupping bleeding &c have been employed D C recommends ℥i of Nitre dissolved in 1 qt water to be taken dayly. it allays irritation & produces diuresis. if this should sicken the stomach, change it for small doses of antimonial powder, Tart Emet — dose 1/8 or 1/10 gr every 2 or 3 hours or pro re nata —

Vomiting should be excited every morning for a considerable time in the early stages of tubercular consumption it prevents hectic fever & reduces vascular action

Q. What are the symptoms of Tubercular consumption?

A. It commences with a short tickling dry cough, no dyspnoea except perhaps when in motion, no pain in the breast or at least very slight, the patient can lay as well on one side as on the other, there is a pearly whiteness of the eyes, & external marks which characterize the scrofulous diatheses. Viz Long neck, prominent shoulders, narrow chest, fair skin, light hair, rosy complexion thick & chopp upper lip & great sensibility—

Q. What are the leading indications in the treatment of Tubercular consumption?

A. To prevent the inflammation of the Tubercles.

Q. In what way?

A. 1st By moderate & repeated venesection, or when in consequence of previous V.S. or independant of it, the patient is too weak to bear it we must employ local bleeding & when this is ~~indicated~~ contra indicated, use dry cupping (40 or 50 cups applied to the side) 2nd Counter irritation with blisters. 3d Emetics of Ipecac & white vitriol very frequently repeated— The saline purgatives may be gently employed to keep the bowels open—

Q. Is mercury a proper remedy in tubercular consumption?

A. No: it always aggravates the symptoms instead of relieving them & in many instances appears to act as a poison

See Chapmans Therapeutics on Digitalis
The prussic acid has lately been employed in the same cases where Digitalis is admissible — Dr Granville of London says he has employed in almost every stage of Consumption with decided advantage —
Swinging in many cases where the cough is violent has a better effect than almost anything else —
The diet should consist of vegetables & solid animal food, eggs &c — drink chocolate or milk, the patient should eat little or no supper
The Balsamic articles are too irritating to be used in the 2d Stage of tubircular consumption —
Fumigations inhaled from 1 pint boiling water poured on ℥i balsam of Tolu — Sulphuric Æther &c have been employed with advantage
Colliquative diarrhoea best treated by anodyne injections

Q. What are the cases in which reliance can be placed in Digitalis?

A. In the incipient stage attended with a slight haemoptysis a small quick irritable pulse, short and imperfect respiration and a hard dry diminished cough, And where V S cannot be employed. It does good here only by subduing inflammation and regulating vascular action –

Q. What are the medicines which have been used to heal Ulcers of the Lungs?

A. Certain fumigations as the Terebinthinate and balsamic articles Sulphuret of Antimony, the rosin of Hypericum, & above all Tar, in fumigation Vol Alkali may be useful, judging from its good effects in Scrofula –

Q. Has any advantage been derived from inhaling the air of cowstables?

A. I believe not. The cough & night sweats are to be treated according to the direction given under the head of Hectic Fever, as Bark, Arsenic, Saccharum Saturni, opii & lately vinegar has been employed. When the Lungs are oppressed with Phlegm & Tough mucous & the cough very irritable Inhaling a solution of Cicuta in Aether is very useful

Q. What are the symptoms of Catarrhal Consumption?
A. Pain in the breast, cough expectoration of mucous at first at length of pus, which is discharged from the mucous membrane of the bronchia without any ulcer - No haemoptysis attends it, and the expectoration is only occasionally streaked with a little blood from the bursting of a small blood vessel
Q. What is the treatment?
A. More copious venesection than in tubercular consumption Emetics, blisters & above all a salivation, to palliate the cough use the balsamic articles, the balsam of Tolu is usually employed, but Armstrong prefers the Balsam copaiva - He says it has some specific effect in subduing the inflammation of all mucous membranes -
Q. What are the causes of Aposthematous Consumption?
A. Inflammation, neglected Catarrh &c -
Q. What are its symptoms?
A. Deep seated pain in the chest, difficult respiration, a very distressing cough, dry in the commencement, but attended with expectoration as soon as the abscess bursts, difficulty in laying on the sound side -

Q. What is the treatment?

A. To prevent the formation of an abscess if possible by venesection, blisters & the antiphlogistic regimen, after the abscess is formed it is important to rupture it by giving an emetic - The cough is to be relieved by the various inhalations - Nitric acid is useful

Q. What is the first step in the prophylactic treatment of pulmonary consumption?

A. Removal to a warm climate

Q. Has it generally been supposed that a dry serene sky and salubrious climate is most proper for consumptive patients?

A. Yes, till lately it is found that fenny or marshy situations & where intermittents prevail to an alarming degree, are most proper for those subject to Phthisis, Diseases so incompatible as intermittent fevers & pulmonary consumption cannot Coexist - Dr Bond used to expose his consumptive patients to marsh miasma, that they might take the disease & it is now said that it always suspends or cures it - Notwithstanding this opinion a warm & dry situation would appear to be proper

Q. Where would you send a patient?

A. To Georgia. New Orleans, or the West India Isles

Q. Whither in Europe?

A. To the district of Valencia in Spain

Q. What is the second prophylactic measure?

A. Keep the patient in an equable temperature of 60°

Q. Can any thing else be done?

A. Yes recommend exercise especially on horseback. If there be much action in the system this should first be reduced as it has a tendency to increase it by its stimulating powers

Q. What should be the diet?

A. Milk

Q. What the clothes?

A. Warm, or suited to the situation of climate; flannel next the skin, the patient is to avoid all the exciting causes & exposures to vicissitudes of weather -

it clearly designates the situation & nature of the disease
The best nosological title is Trachitis says Dr. Chapman,
The illustrious Washington died of this disease, tho' I think
it was Cynanche Laryngea
Croup is never propagated by contagion - though it is
sometimes an epidemic
The inflammation in Croup is primarily situated
in the mucous tissue - the disease whether spasmodic
or inflammatory is to be treated by the depleting
remedies - antispasmodics will not cure it -
By some writers it is said not to occur after puberty, but there are
certainly some rare exceptions - perhaps this is accounted for
by the change in the trachea, evinced by change of voice -
It is not contagious. generally appears in Spring & in places, con
tiguous to sea board or large waters -
In some cases the fibres of the muscular coat are primarily
attacked, which if continued produces inflam of the mucous
coat - I have seen cases dissected where there was no
inflam evincing the spasmodic nature of the disease
No remedy is so prompt in the relief of spasms of high
action as VS -

Cynanche Trachialis

Q. Is this a new disease?

A. It is generally thought to have been first described by Home of Edinburg, in 1765 but was described about a century ago in the London Philosophical transactions – By Martin Besay in 1749

Q. At what period of life is it most common?

A. Between the 1st & 5th year & affects chiefly children florid & fleshy & robust

Q. Does it ever occur very early?

A. Yes sometimes within the first month

Q. Does it ever happen to adults?

A. Yes in some rare cases, occasionally there is a family predisposition

Q. What are the causes?

A. Exposure to cold, damp air, vicissitudes of weather &c – some situations are peculiarly liable to it, so much so as to render it endemic, these are generally sea ports, as Leeds Fells point near Baltimore &c – & near any large collection of water

Q. How is it divided?

A. Into Inflammatory & Spasmodic; when it is long coming on, or when it has continued 10 or 12 hours it is inflammatory when it occurs suddenly, spasmodic, which if long continued will end in inflammation & rapidly promotes it

Croup generally comes on in the night - suddenly waking the child, without any premonition the pulse is accelerated, the child is very uneasy, when the disease commences with spasm if not speedily relieved will soon destroy the child - it is very uneasy & restless, cases of this nature perhaps are spasmodic

When the Tart Emet will not puke a combination of Cal & Ipecac with it will it is certain & powerful generally operate,

When the child cannot respire but with great difficulty, & there is a danger of suffocation a flannel wrung out of Turpentine and applied to the throat will immediately relieve - Small bleedings only abate action, while large bleedings change that action, & entirely subdue it - we should suffer the blood to flow until a decisive effect is evinced - Dr Chapman administers calomel in very large quantities

If you can puke the child easily he will generally get well but if this be difficult, you have a dangerous disease

When the heart thumps violently with heaving of the shoulders we may be pretty certain of dissolution

Soaking a piece of flannel in turpentine & apply to throat will frequently remove the disease

Q. What are the symptoms?

A. Hoarseness. dry cough, very difficult respiration with a peculiar noise which some have compared to the barking of a hoarse dog — It frequently returns next night when spasmodic

Q. What is the first remedy?

A. An emet of Tart ant, to be given in divided doses and at short intervals — to puke the child freely

Q. What is the second remedy?

A. The warm bath, immediately after the Emet has been taken

Q. If this should not relieve what would you do?

A. Bleed copiously, this is generally necessary to rouse the sensibility of the system to the operation of medicine —

Q. If the emet. warm bath & bleeding do not succeed?

A. Then repeat them again

Q. Suppose they do not now prove effectual?

A. Then while the child is in the warm bath bleed ad deliquium animi, this Dr. Chapman has never known to fail, he challanges the world to produce a case that has failed under his hands, neverthelefs if the disease continue, apply Leeches and a large blister to the throat.

cups may be applied to the shoulders & back
next place a blister over the throat

If the disease be suffered to continue for 10 or 15 hours
it extends itself to the Lungs & Bronchiae
Of the nature of bronchitis, or collections of mucous in
the bronchiae & lungs - the discharge is small, pulse
feeble, & generally has its origin from catarrh, the
respiration is laborious — but when there is a
sanguineous effusion, the pulse is full & disturbed
the respiration difficult, there is no wheezing

Q. If the Leeches are not at hand would you apply cups to the windpipe?

A. No, the suction of the cups would be apt to produce suffocation they might be applied to the side of the neck, Dr Physick knew a child destroyed by the application of cups to the Trachea & Dr Chapman, was fortunate enough enough in one case to prevent it, where they had unthinkingly been applied

Q. What symptoms show the breaking of the disease?

A. Alleviation of the hoarseness & dyspnoea, & above all the restoration of the natural susceptibility of the system to the action of medicine

Q. What is now to be done?

A. Administer cal, in the largest possible doses, that it may actively & effectually purge, & if the cough hoarseness & tightness of the chest prevail with difficult expectoration give the Polygal Senega as an ~~expectorant~~, here it is very useful

3rd Stage of the Disease —

Q. Where is the seat of the disease now?

A. Most generally the bronchia & Lungs, producing vast accumulations of phlegm or an engorged state as in peripneumonia Notha.

Q. What are the symptoms?

A. Exceedingly impeded & laborious respiration, mottled face, livid lips, the pulse generally feeble, tho' sometimes full & disturbed

+ or the use of garlic or onions which will frequently vomit ~~when~~ when the Tart. ant has failed, Dr C says garlic is an invaluable remedy — dose of each 1 tea spoon full

+ if you fear the blister will be too dull in its operation, cloths wrung out of boiling water and applied to the throat or lint dipped in the Tinc cantharides, made with the spirits of Turpentine See Dispensatory for Dr Coxe's prescription of ~~[illegible]~~ Compound syrup of Squill

Children have a great tenacity for life, and sustain better than adults the operation of active medicines, so that in such a disease as croup we should administer them freely — The practice must be prompt and energetic; by small bleedings & a timid administration of medicine we may lose our patient

The indication here is to relieve the oppressed state of the Lungs - this is done 1st by the warm bath, 2nd an emet of white vitriol, or Tartarised antimony,+ 3rd Cautiously extract blood, watching its effects, when this is forbidden substitute topical bleeding; if this be not successful blister,+ 4th Expectorants, as the squills, seneca, large doses of Calomel -

Q. What appears to be the cause of this adventitious membrane?

A. A very rare impacted mucous is often found in the form of a membrane but not organized -

Q. Why are powerful remedies necessary in this disease?

A. Because of the great insusceptibility of their effects; make it a rule never to leave the child until they have operated & the disease subdued -

"Post mortem examinations show the trachea lined with a pulpy yellow membrane, extending through the bronchiae into the Lungs" ("Bailey") D. C. believes the cause of death in Croup is an apoplectic state of the Lungs, or a sanguineous effusion so large that the Lungs cannot collapse filling the cavity of the Thorax and thereby preventing respiration

The pathology of Dropsy is very unsettled, the only one now admitted is an undue balance between the sanguineous and absorbent systems, when the former is preternaturally excited, an effusion of serum in some one of the great cavities is sometimes the consequence and a morbid state of the absorbents, prevents their removing the effused serum, which being preternatural proves an irritant and thus continues the excitement already too great – The remote cause will generally be found to consist in visceral derangement Dropsy is certainly most generally a disease of high action, tho' sometimes it is a disease of feeble action, proceeding from a disordered state of some one of the viscera, as the Liver, Spleen &c Dropsical effusions certainly take place in very opposite states of the system. thus when the blood vessels are preternaturally excited, they become surcharged with blood, and to relieve themselves, throw out serum – And when considerable debility is prevailing, the blood vessels becoming affected are not able to prevent an effusion, which is clearly the case in the latter stages of Phthisis Pulmonalis, when the limbs become oedematous –

anasarca

Dropsy is more intractable in young persons than in old

Unless there be a sound constitution Dropsy will generally prove fatal –

Dropsy

Q. What are the three forms of dropsy Cullen speaks of?

A. Anasarca, Ascites, and Hydrothorax -

Q. What are the causes of Dropsy?

A. Destruction of the natural ballance of exhalation & absorption this may be the consequence of visceral obstruction and disease It sometimes proceeds from general debility in the hydropic diathesis

Q. What would it appear to arise most frequently from, a diminution of absorption, or an increased exhalation -

A. From diminished absorption - Dropsy is of two kinds, that attended with inflammatory symptoms, and that attended by debility - Here we distinguish, by the pulse febrile symptoms &c

Q. How does Blaskall distinguish them & what are his remarks?

A. He says that in dropsy attended with high excitement, the urine will coagulate, by heat or Nitric acid, 2^d^ Dropsy associated with visceral obstructions is characterized by the urine being scanty, high coloured, depositing a red sediment, and coagulable by heat & nitric acid - 3^d^ In dropsy of febrile action, the urine is scanty of a pale colour & not coagulable, depositing no sediment

Q. What are the symptoms of Anasarca or dropsy of the cellular tissue,

A. It shows itself first by oedema of the feet, & ancle which is in-

The skin becomes paler than usual. when the internal parts become affected the respiration is difficult, the urine is canty & high coloured, the thirst very great

Wherever there is a preponderency of vigor in the blood vessels, the absorbent system will be diminished and vice versa – the powers of absorption increases as the vascular action is diminished –

In nearly every case of Dropsy the bowels are constipated the skin hot & dry. the pulse corded and irritated, there is generally some fever – By subduing the force of the blood vessels, we increase the action of the absorbents and vice versa –

Emetics may be employed where there is much torpor in the system & insensibility to medicines –

Sydenhams practice was, to purge every day if possible & Dr C. agrees with him –

Crem Tart ℥i } at a dose & to be repeated pro
Jalap – gr X or XV } re nata; a highly valuable medicine

Crem Tart dissolved in a large quantity of water acts as a diuretic – as an electuary or combined with other purgatives it acts as a hydragogue, –

-lastic, pitting when pressed upon by the fingers; the skin becomes at those points paler than usual this appears at night & disappears in the morning, by degrees it extends to the thighs up the body to the face & finally the internal parts become affected, constituting general dropsy — we then have uneasy respiration &c

Q. What is the seat of the effusion?

A. The cellular membrane -

Q. What are the indications of cure?

A. First to evacuate the fluid & 2nd to prevent its reaccumulation &

Q. What is the treatment &c &c in the febrile state of the disease

A. Venesection so long as the pulse is high & the blood sizy it not only promotes absorption, but does away the wrong action of the bloodvessels, on which the disease depends -

Q. Are emetics of much importance?

A. No. except the disease arise from marsh miasma, or is complicated with intermittent fever, their use is superseded by cathartics -

Q. Which of the purgatives ought to be employed?

A. Cream of Tartar & Jalap, repeated every other day - 2nd Diuretics

Q. Which of the diuretics is best?

A. crem. Tartar, in large dilution,

Q. To What cases is the potash adapted?

A. Those connected with depravation of the power of digestion, acid in the stomach &c

Sometimes when the Tartrate, the Supertartrate & the Carbonate of Potash, will not act alone, by combining the three in equal portions, they will act most powerfully

when nitre is given it should be very freely diluted, as ʒi to 2 pints water, which quantity Dr C. has given any in one day with [illegible]

Dr C. generally directs the common saline mixture

℞ Carb potash ʒi
Gum arab ʒi
Ess ppt — gtt L
Water ℥IV or V

dose 1 table spoon full ~~washed down with a~~ glass of Lemonade

As a diuretic Nit potass should be given in doses of ʒi to ij — if it do not create diuresis or diaphoresis, it excites fever & therefore should be discontinued

(a) common parsley root made into tea has cured ascites even after the patient has been twice tapped, it is usual to combine with it a few seeds of water melon

As a hydragogue the following is very useful

G cambogę gr IV
Elaterin ½ to 1 gr
Sp nit dul ʒi
Water ℥IV

dose 1 table spoon full until it operate, every hour or two

Hydragogues are to be resorted to when the bowels are sluggish in their operation, Digitalis has been highly praised especially when the system is weak & debilitated, pulse feeble in opposite states of the system it is not useful See Darwin

The ashes of grape vine will sometimes act powerfully as a diuretic

2. What was Sir John Pringles practice?
A. To combine the alkalies ^ss carbonate of potash with some of the bitter tonics. Thus exhibited he says it removes the gastric disorder, while at the same time its diuretic effects are increased, this is useful among drunkards
2. What other diuretics have been used?
A. The acetate of Potash ^or sal diureticus, Nitre, ^largely diluted Sp Nitri dul, in large doses from ʒij to IV – frequently repeated through the day – common persley (a)
2. Are diaphoretics ever employed?
A. Yes. when the disease has originated in intermittent fever. & is kept up by visceral congestions, attended with a small tense & corded pulse, pale & cold extremeties, pallid countenance and dry skin –
2. What would you employ for sweating?
A. Heat externally. Dovers powders, antimonial wine Laudanum &c

Seenotes of 1826

Atonic Dropsy

2. With what do we commence the treatment of atonic dropsy?
A. With drastic cathartics
2. Which of them particularly?
A. Colocynth, Gamboge, Scammony, croton oil, calomel combined with the above, Elaterium &c

Pipsissewa is now highly extolled by Dr Chap
as a diuretic active & stimulating

Tinc Digitalis begin with 4 or 5 drops gradually & carefully increased
Digitalis is only to be given where there is a feeble pulse, pale
countenance, & debility - which is generally brought on by
dissipation & debauchery. it should never be used where the
pulse is full & strong - * Seneca snake root, & cal comb - useful

℞ Ox squill } dose 1 tea spoon full two or 3 times a
Ox colchicum } day to be worked off every morning with
Tinc Tobacco } a dose of cream Tartar -
Sp nit dul aa ℥i

see dispensatory dose * L or L gtt 2 or 3 times a day
Vin Tinc colchicum, now generally used, Tinc of the seeds reduce
vascular action, that of the root increses vascular action, both used by apothecaries
vol Tinc Gum Guiacum a good diuretic - as well as Sarsaparilla
particularly in Scrophulous or cachectic affections -
Dr C considers sweating very useful in dropsy & prefers parsley for
that purpose - The following is said to be of great service viz
Oxmel Scilla, Oxmel colchicum, Tinc Tob. Sp nit dul aa ℥i dose 1 tea spoon
full 4 times a day, giving at the same time a purge of Crem Tartar every morning
Ascites is at first attended with the symptoms of universal
dropsy, the breathing becomes difficult, the countenance
becomes pale - not long after these symptoms the
abdomen begins to swell. the countenance appears
pale and bloated, and of a chachectic appearance -
In the weak & relaxed states of the system in dropsy. the
Tinc of Canthar dose ʒi or ij. 2 or 3 times a day, in this state of
the system there is no danger of inducing strangury

Q. What next would you employ?

A. The stimulating diuretics, as the Digitalis; squills & cal (squills gr 3 or 2 cal gr i) if it purge add opium; Cantharides (Tinc ʒj or ʒij in
during the day
* divided doses); Sp Turpentine, Colchicum &c. Tinc Tobacco, dose x or 15 gtt
See Therapeutics on Squills

Q. What is the best local method of evacuating the water?

needle will be preferable to a Lancet
A. By punctures - though not penetrated too deep a long
Punctures sometime produce Erysipelatous inflammation -

Q. What is thought of blisters?

Dr Physic recommends them
A. That they are sometimes of use; but are apt to produce Gangrene; a tight flannel roller is is better

Q. How is gangrene to be arrested?

A. By applying the flannel roller tightly above & below the affected part, it restores warmth & a sufficient degree of tone to resist mortification. Compression, bandage, friction, &c -

Ascites

Q. What is Ascites?

A. A collection of water into the sac or cavity of the Peritoneum, or in cysts, between it and the abdominal muscles, the latter is called by Cullen the encysted dropsy -

Q. With what affections is Ascites apt to be confounded?

A. Tympanitis & pregnancy -

Pipsipeswa is said to be an excellent diuretic — The Seneca & Pipsipesua do not act powerfully on the kidneys, but on the Lymphatics & thus are useful where there is a cachectic state of the system — The Alium Sativum or Garlic is a most powerful diuretic as also the mustard seed & horseradish, those three digested together in vinegar are actively diuretic The Sarsaparilla is occasionally used with advantage, this & the Guiacum are most appropriate where there is a scrophulous state of the System —

Vapour Bath

Diaphoretics is another class remedies applicables in those cases which have originated in intermittent fever and some visceral derangement (congestion), See Therapeutics & assists the operation of our meds. Early tapping ~~may~~ should be resorted to, when there is considerable difficulty of breathing & the patient's constitution not much weakened; however a large blister should be premised as it has been known to draw off the water in one night — where there is a small corded pulse pallid countenance, & considerable debility, Diaphoretics by their centrifugal faction will be useful — by an application of silk oil cloth around the anasarcous limbs, will cause a considerable diaphoresis

Q. What is the diagnostic

A. While you press with the hand on one side, & strike on the opposite with the other, a distinct fluctuation will be perceived.
pressure on abdomen ~~produces difficult~~
Besides this by attending to the history of the case, we shall be able to distinguish it – The causes of ascites are the same as other dropsies, tho', it would appear more generally to arise from diseased viscera; and it is presumed to arise sometimes from flatulence, or from the blood vessels secreting a gas which being condensed produces the disease, the treatment is essentially the same as in anasarca, except that mercury is more particularly beneficial, because the disease is more apt to be combined with diseased viscera; combine the cal with squills & introduce it very gradually –

Q. Are there any topical remedies?

A. Yes, blisters and the operation paracentesis or tapping

Q. At what period would you tap?

A. When all other remedies had failed & the patient is suffering from distention; previous however apply a large blister to the abdomen It has been known to draw off the water in one night –

Q. What do you mean by an encysted dropsy?

A. A collection of water in the small sacks, which are attached to some of the viscera & supposed to proceed most generally from hydatids –

Opium may sometimes be of service - the following mixture will sometimes prove copiously diaphoretic

Re Liq Laud	gtt xxx	dose 1 tea spoon full
Sp nit dul	ℨi	pro re nata, or 2 or 3 time
Vin Ant	gtt xxx	per diem
Aqua	℥ss	

Eupatorium Perfoliatum will be found useful where the disease has originated from Intermittent fever these diseases being cured only by tonic & diaphoretic medicines, which properties are combined in Eupatorium

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Hydrothorax comes on with pain at the lower end of the sternum - spasmodic sensation of the muscles subservient to respiration. the countenance is pallid and ghastly, drowsiness attends from the slow & difficult passage of the blood through the Lungs. lips & Cheeks livid &

pain or sensation of dullness extending from the heart to the insertion of the detoid muscle, of one or both arms upper part of the body covered with a cold clammy sweat - There is no disease in which death sometimes takes place more suddenly or unexpectedly than in Hydrothorax or perhaps dropsy of the pericardium

Q. How would you distinguish it from ascites?

A. By the unequal tumescence, and the want of the mark of the dropsical diathesis, the appetite good, the sleep uninterrupted there is no scarcity of urine, & if it exist in females, the menses continue, except in ovarium dropsy which is not the case in ascites or very rare

Q. What is the treatment?

A. Venesection topical bleeding, blisters mercury and paracentesis — Dr C thinks mercury preferable to any other medicine in this disease: where there is no strumous diathesis as soon as the water is collected & points, it should be immediately punctured

Hydrothorax —

Q. What are the causes of Hydrothorax or Hydrops Pectoris?

A. It is induced by the ordinary cause of dropsy, by uncured Pneumonic inflammation — drunkenness &c

Q. Among what class of people does it most generally occur?

A. The old & intemperate

Q. What are the symptoms?

A. Dyspnoea, especially on lying down, paleness of the face, oedema of the feet; scarcity of urine, difficulty of breathing on lying down, sudden & spontaneous starting from sleep, palpitation, water fluctuating in the chest, cough, intermittent pulse &c cold extremeties

Cullen pronounces this disease nearly incurable, & it generally proves so in old people —

Hydrops Pectoris is sometimes brought on by chronic pleurisy &c — As regards the fluctuation of the water it can only be heard where there is air in the thorax denominated, empyneumonia which is comparitively of rare occurrence — when there is water in one side of the thorax it may be distinguished by percussion though this will not distinguish water, from a collection of pus, or a hepatized Lung — the Stethescope is liable to the same objection especially in its commencement. Known by pain in the side difficulty of breathing &c — when one side is affected there will be found an enlargement of that side of the Thorax — D C. is much in favor of the internal use of Tart antimony — Cal & squill ij gr given 3 or 4 times during the day — the mouth becoming affected is always a salutary sign Hydrothorax in the first stage will generally be found to be inflammatory More blood is required to be drawn when there is any inflammation of the Lungs, than that of any other organ —

℞ Ext elaterium 1 gr
Sp nit dulc ℥j
oxymel colch
Tinct squill aa ʒß
Syrup — ℥i M x

this is one of the best diuretics I know

Q. What are the diseases with which it may be confounded.

A. Emphysema, Empyema Angina pectoris, affections of the heart &c

Q. How would you distinguish it?

A. It is said by Corvisart that striking the sternum, when the patient is in an erect posture, will cause an evident fluctuation, which can be heard and that pressure on the abdomen will render the breathing more difficult – when the patient is in a recumbent posture

Q. Where is the water accumulated?

A. In the cavity of the Pleura or in the pericardium; it may be connected with inflammation or an atonic state of the system most generally of a highly inflammatory character ✗

Q. What is the treatment?

A. First venesection, 2^d cups to the back part of the chest or between the shoulder, 3rd Blisters applied to the breast & kept up perpetual kept constantly running, 4th Diuretics, cal & squill the best – Hamilton praises digitalis very highly) but Chapman says it is not so beneficial. Garlic, colchicum &c –

Q. What was Ferriers prescription

said to be the most certain diuretic

℞ Elater Ext Elaterum — gr i
Sp nit dul — ℥ij
Tinc scilla
Ol colchicum a a ℥ß
Syrup rhamnus catharticus ℥i mix

dose ʒi three times a day ~~or oftener~~ say every 3 or 4 hours,

the latter ingredient not essential

evacuations from the bowels urged to a great extent is generally hurtful in complaints of the chest yet in the early stage of the Hydrothorax where the pulse is strong, & the constitution vigorous, purging may be useful, especially in women, as they bear purging better than men — Expectorants may be prescibed as palliatives, the wild lettuce has been lately recommended

* 5th. The side affected will generally be more or less oedematous this is not always the case — This disease is seldom Idiopathic most generally symptomatic — it generally a consequence on Lesion of the heart &c or a chronic inflammation of the pleura — The cure is to be affected by cupping blisters & diuretics Dr Jackson says this disease is seldom cured and in Ascites where the structure of the Peritonaeum is considerably altered, it is always fatal —

Q. Are Emetics found useful?

A. No, they are occasionally employed to relieve the Lungs of mucous but not with a view of making any impression on the disease

Q. Are cathartics useful?

A. No. all, that is necessary is to keep the bowels soluble—

Regimen

In febrile dropsy. let the diet be low approaching to fasting,
In atonic dropsy, generous drink plentiful infusion of Juniper
2nd Indication. Tonics, bark. iron &c. External bandages, according to the species of dropsy; alterative course of mercury. Exercise, a long journey or sea voyage—

Jackson on Hydrothorax— The principal symptoms by which the disease is most certainly distinguished are 1st the patient although able to lie in a recumbent posture, is unable to lie on the ~~affected~~ sound side. 2nd By percussion the sound on the diseased side will be found flat & dull similar to that caused by striking on a solid body, whilst that on the sound side will be hollow— 3rd There is also a difference in the shape of the sides in the thorax in consequence of oedema. the affected side, if you stand above the patients head, will be found very convex & that on the sound side rather flat or even— 4th By very considerable pressure on the false ribs or over the epigastric region so as to force up the Diaphragm the face will become flushed & the respiration difficult (* see opposite side

Scrophula most generally descends from the father. this disease generally appears between the 1st and third year. tho' sometimes makes its appearance about the age of puberty - It will sometimes pass over the 2d or 3rd generation and attack the fourth or fifth - children.
Sometimes after the system is exhausted the sores heal & leave ugly scars - when joints suppurate the cartilges become destroyed and at length a caries of the bones take place - This disease sometimes attacks the Lungs mesenteric Glands, Liver &c producing Marasmus or Consumption -
It is said to descend generally from the father
When ulcers heal in one part of the body others appear in other parts and go through the same process
Sometimes the eyes are particularly affected terminating in an opacity of the cornea -

large veins

Scrophula

Q. What is scrophula?

A. A disease which generally appears in an enlargement and induration of some of the Lymphatic glands, especially those in the neck, behind the ears & under the chin, unattended with any pain, or discoloration - In some cases however the joints of the elbows, ancles or fingers & toes, are the parts first affected - In these instances, we do not find small moveable swellings, but a tumour almost universally surrounding ~~the~~ the joints & interrupting their motion; after some time these tumours become enlarged & more fixed, the skin which covers them becomes purple or livid being much inflamed, suppurates little circles appear from which oozes out a kind of viscid serous matter intermixed with small pieces of a white curdy substance the tumours subside & the ulcer increases -

Q. At what period of life does it generally appear?

A. Between the first & fifth years

Q. At what period does it cease?

A. At the age of puberty

Q. How is the scophulous diathesis characterized?

A. By great comeliness, acuteness & precocity of genius, fair skin, fair hair rosy cheeks, large eyes, light eyes dilated pupil & very delicate complexion tumid upper lip, with a chop - It may be excited by a variety

extremes of heat & cold are unfriendly to the production of Scrophula — Negroes are every where liable to the disease Generally breaks out in the Spring and disappears upon the accession of warm weather, sleeping in damp clothes will sometimes produce the disease — common accidents as fractured bone by making a powerful impression on a scrophulous diathesis will sometimes develope the disease —

Symptoms —

The earliest appearance of the disease is attended with a disordered state of the prima viae — this continuing some time, small oval tumours without pain appears under the skin the eyes are frequently affected with the disease, and leave the cornea opaque — The disease most probably commences in the Stomach extentting to the Lymphatics Glands &c which ultimately becomes seriously affected

of causes, as exposure to cold damp air, great fatigue &c

Q. In what climate does scrophula most frequently occur?

A. In the temperate, the medium lattitudes, and in those situations where the air is moist as in great Britain & Ireland

Q. Does it prevail in any part of the United States?

A. Yes. more particularly on the eastern seabord, or in the Eastern States & among the negroes of the Southern states

Q. At what season of the year does it generally make its appearance?

A. In the Spring - Low poor diet, ill ventilated apartments as in the large Manufactories of Great Britain, tend to induce the disease, in lieu of the strumous diathesis. It is involved sometimes with other diseases, as the venereal, rachitis small pox & the other exanthematous &c. Russel says after a hard march or a hard fought battle, the soldiers in great numbers are attacked with it.

Q. What is the Pathology of the disease?

A. Cullen supposed it to depend upon the peculiar constitution of the Lymphatic Glands, Carmichael considers it a disease arising from & generated by disorders of the digestive organs. Chapman considers it a vitiated action of the whole aparatus concerned in digestion assimilation & nutrition. The treatment divides itself into that which is proper in the different stages -

"At this early stage the stomach is evidently affected with furred tongue loss of appetite, constipated or relaxed bowels The Clothing should be warm such as flannel & the patient should be kept in a room of equal temperature – and at moderate exercise

× Calomel may first be used until the bowels are completely evacuated, and then Rheubarb & aloes or magnesia, or the blue pile 5 gr worked off in the morning the stools in these cases are always black & fetid When the cold bath proves injurious, we should change it for the warm bath, in most cases where the cold bath proves injurious, it will become serviceable after a short use of the warm bath – The sea bathing is one of the best prophylactics – Milk, rice, sago for breakfast – dine upon mutton, beef, fowls &c – precisely the same diet as in Dyspepsia –

Q. What are the stages? Distinctly marked

A. The occult & developed – The treatment in the first stage or where there ~~is where~~ is no tumour or local affection, but where we expect a developement of the disease is dictated by caution & is chiefly prophylactic – 1st remove the patient to a warm climate, till past the age for its developement 2nd avoid all the exciting causes, attend to the dress & diet &c

Q. When the patient cannot be removed, what is the most important medical treatment?

A. First. active & long continued purging, the bowels in this stage are generally constipated 2nd a course of Tonics among which Bark iron, and the Chalybeates are very beneficial. 3rd the cold bath if the system react & a glow be the consequence of its use. 4th the best sea bathing sometimes. 5th The warm bath, daily used salt bath &c. the warm bath acts in two ways, it cleans the surface of its scales and revives the susceptibility for the cold. 6th The diet should consist of the lighter meats. milk, the farinaceous articles avoiding all such as are calculated to heat and excite the system – 7 Exercise so as not to produce exhaustion as this is according to Rupel the exciting cause – riding ~~on~~ on horse back is the best exercise but not to induce ~~disease~~ fatigue

We have undoubtedly purged too little in the cachetic diseases, under the fear of inducing debility, they however produce quite a contrary effect - long continued purging has more than once cured morbus coxarius, white swelling, curved spine &c - Vs - is called for by the pulse swelling of the glands &c - during the use of mercury the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent a deep mercurial preparation - sulphur does not diminish or counteract the effects of mercury - where there is much

+ Lotions of salt water, ointment of Emetic Tartar, merc ung comp merc ungt, blisters occasionally

pain cal should be combined with opium or cicuta pretty largely

mercury is productive of opposite effects depending upon the manner of administration

T Tinc of Iodine is made by saturating 48 gr in ℥i alcohol - dose 20 gtt 2 or 3 times a day + See Therapeautics It is productive of great vascular excitement, and should be cautiously used - The external application of Hydriodate of potash ʒß of the salt triturated with ℥i of Lard, is also said to be useful in bronchocele & strumous swellings generally - or 48 gr hydriodate of potash in ℥i water, dose gtt x - 3 times a day gradually increased - poultices or other mild fomentations will have no effect in producing suppuration of scrophulous tumours -

Treatment in the Second Stage

Q. Where the glands become tumefied, what is the treatment

A. First those medicines which act generally & topically as long continued purging for weeks or months, not so much with a view of evacuating the bowels as of abating the inflammation which usually prevail, if this be not sufficient beneslctu next mercury gradually introduced as an alterative ~~gradually~~ carefully avoiding a salivation, which never fails to do mischief, by some the golden sulphur of antimony is combined with the cal: ½ gr of cal 3 times a day for 3 or 4 weeks in general will be a sufficient quantity, the corrosive sublimate is not unfrequently used – Secondly Topical bleeding if the tumour be painful & inflam cold & sedative applications & lotions to resolve the inflammation

if the tumours be indolent use those on the opposite page +

Q. But suppose they are indolent?

A. Then make use of stimulating applications, the camphorated liniment, hot brine mercurial ointment. The ointment of Tartar emetic has been extolled. If a disposition to suppuration exists, promote it by lotions of hot brine, lye, brandy & poultices &c – Iodine has lately been recommended in tincture

Q. Is it right to open scrophulous tumours when in a state of suppuration?

A. Yes. Ques. What is the discharge?

A. It is sometimes puriform but never laudable pus, a cheesy matter is not unfrequently discharged –

Dr Chapman says there is no danger of metastasis from the cure of scrophulous ulcers – The powder of the Carb or Phosphate of iron, taken largely internally with an external wash of Myriate of Iron – Bark & the chalybeates have been singularly useful

Cicuta should be liberally prescribed commencing with small quantities & gradually increasing until its narcotic effect be perceived – this medicine places the sores in a more healthy condition and gives them a tendency to heal Opium is to be given where there is great irritability of the general system, as well as much local pain – Syrup. Cusinear. or Rob-Anti Siphilitic – Arsenic is only to be used in Cancer

*Common cerate or cold water sometimes answers

When the ulcers are open a cataplasm of Lin seed and lard over which sprinkle powdered hemlocks, carrott poultice is very useful – Nitric acid should be given internally ℥i or ij in 24 hours at the same time dress the ulcers with citrine ointment – & will sometimes cure when other means fail – Scrophulous sores under ordinary circumstances do best under the most mild applications – however if the sore be languid, it should be stimulated, with a sol of Glauber's salts –

cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

If ulcer be very irritable & painful, poultices or infus of cicuta or [illegible] sol of opium, or dulcamara* – stramonium ointment &c [?]

Q. What is the treatment when the disease becomes constitutional, the system weakened, the body emaciated & the ulcer flabby & phagedenic

A. To corroborate the system. The remedies are numerous. The humoral pathologists give alkalies, carb of Soda Lime water, muriate of Lime & muriate of Barytes, but they are good for nothing. Much more may be expected from the narcotics, the cicuta, Strammonium, Dulcamara & ~~opium~~; where there is great pain & irritation, it will be right to combine with ~~*~~ opium a small quantity of Cal or corrosive sublimate — Arsenic Bark, nitric acid, Gum guiac, mezereon, Sarsaparilla the best & have all been used — Sassafras. Pyrola Umbellata or winter green ~~Lisbon diet drink~~ see Jackson's note

Q. How are the Ulcers to be treated?

A. Under ordinary circumstances with the mild dressings, saturnine solutions. If the ulcer be Phagedenic, a strong solution of white vitriol, & I suspect more particularly blue vitriol which is so eminently useful in the sloughing ulcer of the penis, when irritable wash it with a watery solution of opium Cicuta; Strammonium; Nitric Acid or nitro muriatic acid internally; & the citrine ointment applied to the ulcer, have been very successful in the hands of Dr Chapman — This done employ tonics to recruit the strength, Bark, chalybeates, Myrrh, bitters, sea bathing &c &c indeed the whole class of Tonics

[Margin note: If the ulcer be very irritable & painful, poultices or infus of cicuta or sol of opium or dulcamara* — Strammonium ointment]

× acute pain in the abdomen –

Marasmus is principally confined to children & occurs soon after weaning – This disease may occasionally arise from worms, or disease of the mesenteric glands – whatever theory is adopted in this disease the remedys are the same – if it be caused by worms purgatives are the remedies – if from obstructions of the Mesenteric Glands, use purgatives – if from Torpor of the bowels use purgatives – the best of which is Calomel freely given – the aloetic preparations are sometimes useful –

Scrophula tho' a formidable disease is by no means an incurable one, a cure frequently takes place about the age of puberty –

cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Marasmus

2. What are the symptoms of this disease?

A. Emaciation, debility,[x] tumid abdomen, foetid breath, inactivity of the bowels, in a greater or lesser degree -

2. What is the Pathology of the disease?

A. Torpid or weakened state of the alimentary canal, from a strumous diathesis, with which the chylopoietic viscera sympathises - Lacteals

2. What are the appearances on dissection?

A. Foetid sordes, or impacted mucous, in the intestines; enlarged liver & tumid mesenteric glands; There are two stages distinctly marked in this disease. 1st The incipient, while the bowels are not altogether inactive & 2d The confirmed where there is insensibility of the bowels & large accumulations of ~~faecal~~ feculent matter -

2. What is the treatment?

A. In the first mild & in the 2nd active purging. then Tonics Chalybeates & warm bath to brace up the constitution of the child; this disease generally occurs about the time or soon after weaning - the several preparations of steel combined with rhubarb - when the tonics fail we must resort to mercury merely as an alterative, given in very minute doses

When Hydrocephalus is congenital the brain becomes enlarged, with the collection of water, & generally the patient enjoys his intellectual faculties, the water being contained in a sac. Gaul & Sperzeim, contend that the brain is a complete membrane like the Peritoneum doubled upon itself. now water gradually collecting in the convolutions, disentangle it and presents a sac containing water, but it does not destroy the texture of the brain - Dr C. says there is no doubt of the brain being a sac that has been unravelled -

By the ancients hydrocephalus has been divided into internus & externus - the former supposed to exist between the cranium & external integuments, the latter seated in the cavities & substance of the brain, this distinction is now discarded - * at which time the subject will become dull & drowsy & at length terminate in effusion -

Catarrhal fever's of Children generally terminate in Dropsy of the brain especially if the stomach be very irritable and tongue incrusted with a yellow fur, -

There are frequent spasms of the lower extremities difficult deglutition

Between the mucous tissue & primæ viæ there is a remarkable sympathy

Cataplasm of bruised poultice covered with ice of cicuta, carrot poultices

The ancients did not seem to be aware of acute Hydrocephalus existence

Hydrocephalus

Hydrocephalus is divided into acute & chronic, the latter is generally congenital or appears soon after birth, & changes the appearance of the head: acute hydrocephalus occurs in children generally, though it sometimes makes its appearance in girls × about the age of puberty or period of menstruation. It frequently arises from falls or blows upon the head especially in children. Dr Chapman thinks the most general cause is a derangement of the chylopoietic viscera, which lays the foundation of nearly all of our early diseases, worms, sordes, constipated bowels &c. autumnal fevers & bowel complaints frequently terminate in hydrocephalus. The child will complain of languor, thirst, capricious appetite, the stools become unnatural and oily with a mixture of green, urine high coloured, harsh dry skin, tenderness of the scalp, puffy abdomen, disturbed sleep, fretful & complains of pain or load at the pit of the Stomach & Duodenum. The disease frequently comes on with the general symptoms of fever, such as languor, nausea, dry skin, much pain in the head, pain or stiffness in the back of the neck, an alarming symptom, strange noise in the ears, active & sometimes irregular pulse. The disease is marked by 3 stages. The 1st by increased sensibility, sickness of stomach, pain in the head, great aversion to light & sound, the bowels are costive and the general symptoms of worms, as picking the nostrils, dry cough, wheezing especially if catarrh. 2nd stage, by decreased sensibility, some stupor, heaviness, the bowels sometimes costive, sometimes loose, knitting of the brow, pupils dilated, pulse slow, the stools always oily & whitish or green, starting during sleep, partial delirium upon awaking. 3rd stage, the pupil is contracted or dilated or convulsed, the child is constantly rolling its head, shaking the hands, with wild delirium, spasm of one or both arms, it is unable to continue

involuntary discharges of feces & urine - the face is pale the eyes sunken - the ½ open with a film on the surface The effused serum varies from ℥ij to 8 or 10℥ - in acute hydrocephalus - the brain itself is met with soft & spungy. sometimes scirrhus or ossified, sometimes the brain appears perfectly sound, in such cases we are to suspect the patient has died of Chylopoietic derangement, ^these cases are rare & sympathetic^ Cheyne says he has found the intestine stomach & liver inflamed, while all the symptoms would indicate an affection of the brain - the only disease with which it may be confounded especially in the latter stage is the verminose fever. in the latter the voice is altered - in hydrocephalus the patient will cry upon being raised from a recumbent posture Dr C's opin that is that the proximate cause is an increased action in the vessels of the brain, throwing out ~~serum~~ a fluid different from serum. peculiar in itself & is blood altered by the hydropic diathesis - The proximate cause of hydrocephalus will be found in a derangement of the brain - In the treatment of this disease we should attack it violently & thus we will frequently check it when effusion has taken place it is nearly incurable

cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

in one position, respiration difficult, slow completely insensible for days, and generally dies in a convulsive fit –

Post mortem examinations exhibit a diversity of appearances, sometimes, serum effused in the brain, between the ventricles or beneath the Dura mater or between the convolutions, turgescence of the bloodvessels of the brain &c. The effused fluid is sometimes thick at others it is thin – Sometimes no diseased action can be detected in the brain

Treatment. The leading indication, is to reduce vascular action, by V.S. purging actively & continually with Cal, & long continued is the remedy mainly to be relied on, evacuations from the bowels are called for to divert blood from the head & restore the disordered state of the Stomach & Liver & bowels – Emetics may especially if the stomach be loaded & disordered now & then be useful – the application of cold, cups and blisters & leeches the head for days in succession with a strict adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen in all respects will be useful – the head should be shaved 6 or 8 hours previous to the application of the blister (which should be large enough to cover the whole scalp) as by this means we in a great measure obviate the danger of strangury; the blister should be kept on 24 hours; the advantages will be quadruple if the scalp suppurates, when there is a sudden cessation of symptoms, we may expect an effusion and of course great danger

V.S. is superior to purging & upon the latter we are mainly to rely –

The Liver is always much affected in this disease sometimes altered in its structure –

Emetics act by causing a revulsion & making a permanent impression on the Stomach,

When extravasation takes place the blood vessels are relieved & of course the symptoms abate. but when the effusion increases, the unpleasant symptoms again appear aggravated & the case may be considered as nearly desperate

deranged the only thing we can do in this case is to obviate the symptoms – it is evident that to the origin of the disease we must turn our attention; Pain in the back of the neck inability to sit up. Tinitis aurium, &c may be considered as fatal, as well as the copious discharge of pellucid urine

The most favorable symptom is a copious discharge from the nose, with considerable sneezing – The disease should be early attacked first purge copiously, & then excite a copious salivation. Digitalis may be found serviceable –

Where the head is enormously enlarged shortly after birth the only cure is by puncture with a couching needle, the orifice is to be closed & a bandage applied – or a curved bistory may be used

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

after effusion has taken place, no plan of treatment offers as much as the continued & liberal use of merc it should be given in as large quantities as the stomach will bear, without its running off. and mercurial ointment should be very freely rubbed on the body to excite a salivation as soon as possible. The effusion is evinced by coma, strabismus &c. mercury is serviceable by altering the action of the vessels and diverting blood from the head - to be effectual when effusion has taken place it should be employed diligently and boldly, otherwise we will be foiled -

The disease comes on sometimes under opposite circumstances and is far less curable, frequently dependant on a scrophulous diathesis, long continued & low fevers - great projection of the forehead, it may sometimes be considered as hereditary - its approaches under such circumstances are slow & indistinctly characterized, the child becomes dull feverish, & as the disease increases, the child will only be easy in the recumbent posture having the air with its hands, bowels costive or deranged abdomen ~~costive~~ tense & puffy, this may be considered as nearly incurable, when it has its origin in a chylopoetic derangement, it is more medicable than when the brain is

Bailey described it in 1812 - It has since attracted attention; & appears to have existed in early times Dr Dick of Alexandria described it in 1808, he considered it as the worst form of croup - Difficult deglutition hoarseness, upon inspection the fauces appear inflam without any tumefaction of tonsils, pulse full & corded At other times it comes on gradually & in a few days a spasm attacks the trachea -

In the commencement the stomach is generally affected & occasional vomiting sometimes of a limpid fluid great excitability of stom & bowels, without much nausea, and a constant discharge of saliva, & all of a sudden the inflam is changed & moves to the Larynx, leaving stom & bowels torpid, nearly insusceptible to medicine. the disease not being arrested, the distress from spasm & dyspnoea becomes almost insupportable - cold & repeated attacks of sore throat seem to induce the disease - Baileys account of this disease is not exaggerated it may sometimes be traced to inflam of contiguous parts being extended to it - whatever indeed produces inflam of the Larynx & may bring on the disease - inhal of hot steam induces the disease, from bursting of steam boilers

Cataplasm of bruised poultice covered with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Cynanche Laryngea (or Laryngitis)

This disease has not been much noticed till lately, it was first described acurately by Dr (Bailey). It commences like a common sore throat, and in a very short time extends itself to the Larynx – the symptoms are soreness upon pressure, loss of speech considerable dyspnoea, pulse low, cold sweat considerable distortion of the features; this disease generally runs its course in 3 or 4 days; though when it arises from spasm it ends in a very short time – The causes are cold in whatever way applied; it may also be brought on from the extension of inflammation from other parts to the Larynx dissections show extravasations of coagulable lymph in the Larynx: ~~and~~ the ~~bronchia~~ & Lungs completely choaked up by mucous or coagulable Lymph & the internal membrane of the fauces & Larynx highly inflamed this disease may be confounded with croup & Cynanche Tonsillaris; it may be distinguished from the former, by its attacking old persons only & the absence of the hoarse cough: from the latter by a redness but no tumefaction of the Tonsils & no difficulty of deglutition – the ~~epiglottis~~ will be found erect ~~the treatment divides itself into that proper in the forming stage, & that in the confirmed or advanced stage~~ – in the forming stage

It is one of the most unmanageable diseases we have

the disease more frequently attacks males beyond the meridian of life, than females — The Illustrious Washington died of it — My opinion is that it more frequently attacks children — The inflam. being continued to the cellular membrane enhances the difficulty of cure, &c Immediately after bleeding excite vomiting by Cal. Ipecac &c promoted by warm bath, these proving ineffectual repeat them & apply Leeches — In one instance Sp Turpen appeared to have a good effect in preventing a recurrence which is very apt to take place

When both tonsils are swelled the difficulty of swallowing is very great & is here called Quinsey — in these forms of the disease we have phlegmonous inflam ending in suppuration, induration &c — it sometimes is of an erysipelatous nature, the appearance being livid ending in aptha. this is not a dangerous disease unless it extends to the Larynx constituting Larynx

+ 2 stages forming & confirmed, flannel or stocking to the throat or warmth in any way —

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

we must use V.S. ad deliquium animi; ordinary bleeding is of no use then apply a large quantity of Leeches to the throat, or an epispastic purge the patient copiously; as it is marked by a recurrence of paroxysms opiates have been recommended, but condemn^d by Dr Chapman — Bailey says if the disease continues more than 30 hours, bronchotomy should be performed. if this be resorted it should be performed early or as soon as inflam is ~~partially~~ subsided — thumping of the heart as in croup, raising of the shoulders & livid lips are mortal symptoms. If nothing else answer perform bronchotomy

Cynanche Tonsillaris

This disease comes on with huskiness, pain & inflam & difficulty of deglutition, tumefaction of one or both tonsils, generally attended with pyrexia, occurs mostly in scrophulous persons — causes it may be caused by cold, & after one attack a person is more liable to a recurrence of the disease, which predisposition may in a measure be obviated by washing the throat every morning with cold water — In the forming stage astringent gargles, such as an infusion of cyanne pepper, or brandy & water; these not succeeding we must combat the inflammation 1st. by emetics, which are highly serviceable; followed by saline purgatives, then of the

Vs will depend upon the state of the system and is never productive of much good, unless there be fever, there it is not attended with as much success as might be expected — Topical bleeding is very useful — these not succeeding apply a blister & over it a poultice — as a palliative equal parts of nitre & loaf sugar placed on tongue & suffered to dissolve — the Erysipelatous nature of disease must be treated by to bleeding & gargles. if the system sink bark. carb. ammon. & all the remedies of malignant sore throat — where the tonsils appear to be indolent burnt allum is a sovereign remedy applied to the tonsils — as a sequela we have an elongation of uvula or falling down, which may be restored with a spatula & use a strong astringent gargle

Mumps consists of phlegmonous inflam of parotid gland It is sometimes so violent as to preclude mastication of food — I doubt the contagious nature of the disease — open bowels by a mild laxative when violent bleed freely. purge actively. & urge the antiphlogistic plan. be particular in guarding against cold applied in any way

system is involved venesection — topical bloodletting is much more effectual, by cups or leeches, or scarifications of the tonsils with a lancet, next place a blister over the tonsils taking care not to let it extend to the trachea or it will prove injurious, next poultices made of mashed potatoes, or corn mush being most retentive of moisture & heat — when the inflammation has progressed gargles would be injurious. Inhalations of warm water or vinegar & warm water will be found serviceable, if the Tonsils should suppurate it will be right to open them by puncture & then use emollient or detergent gargles; this may be known by their yellow colour

Cynanche Parotidea or mumps

This is an inflammation & tumefaction of the Parotid gland, generally extending to the submaxillary gland, this disease generally resolves in a few days — it is sometimes so severe as to cause head ache fever and a disturbed stomach, there have been instances of its becoming necessary to open the tumour — the patient should be confined to the house and flannel to the affected part moistened with Laudanum when the disease is violent, bleed freely & purge freely it has a great disposition to metastases, attacking the

When the testicles are attacked there is pain in the part high fever, determination to the head - Treat is accomoda ted to remove inflam & restore disease, by active purging & apply warm flannels to the throat - it has been so violent as to destroy testicle - my plan is to apply flannel to the throat & treat the disease as hernia humoralis, by bleeding top & generally, warm fomentation, active pur ging &c. See Good -

When Scarlet fever made its first appearance it was highly malignant - By Scarlatina Simplex is to be understood a constitutional affection without any affection of the throat, the other forms are only different in degree and not in kind - See Cullen all these degrees have been seen at the same time in the same family - if the diseases were different they would not prevail at the same time as epidemics which is the case. In Cullens attempt to prove these different diseases he only proved that they were the same disease

Testes in the male & the mammae in the female; if the stomack be disordered use an Emet - when the mammae are affected the same treatment except the Emet is to be employed - the tumour contenuing sometimes degenerates into scirrhus - treatment by a mercurial course the treatment in females the same as the opposite with the exception of the emetic

Scarlet Fever

This disease is so called on account of the peculiar florid efflorescence accompanying the disease. this disease was first described in Spain in 1610. it is frequent in its occurrence, prevails more in Winter & Spring than in Summer & Autumn - tho' in Europe it is most prevalent in Autumn, it attacks children more frequently than adults. Blair says he never saw a patient over 40 years of age afflicted with it - There are three varieties of nosologists of this disease viz Scarlatina Simplex. Scarlatina Anginosa & Scarlatina Maligna, the latter is also called Cynanche Maligna & malignant or putrid sore throat - these divisions are only varieties of the same disease - Scarlatina commences with ~~a fullness~~ anorexia, a fullness of

nausea & vomiting, the general symptoms of fever these symptoms denote inflam;

The malignant form symptoms first alarmingly violent, face pale. eyes livid — the skin morbidly sensible, and an eruption appears with red pathes appears 1st on face & neck, about joints, & the fingers appears welled — The Tonsils become covered with ulcers of an ash colour & slough, when the ulcers if the case be favorably disposed, heals, if unfavorable they become acrid. foetid &c — exposed to the contagion the disease is said to break out on the fourth & fifth day — the susceptibility to a recurrence of the disease is much lessened —

The power of infection continues as long as the desqua mation — Where the attack is violent we may consider the subject as protected from a future attack

of the vessels of the head; a florid surface extending to the tongue, which is covered with whitish or brownish fur, through which the red papilla project, resembling a red strawberry (it is by this peculiar affection of the tongue that we most certainly distinguish this disease from Measles) there is generally pain about the frontal sinuses, accompanied with some delirium, ~~the~~ a slight catarrhal affection — the Malignant form of the disease attacks suddenly, with pain in the head, palpitation, pressure about the precordia, diseased stomach which seems overwhelmed by an oppressive load so that he cannot vomit, face becomes pale, & eyes dull or livid, on 2 or 3d day the febrile symptoms become considerable, a redness or swelling appears about the fauces, the pulse becomes quick & irregular but not full, the skin is hot & dry, the redness usually continues about 4 days, the neck & jaws become stiff, tonsils swell &c, the discharge from the nostrils is acrid, tenesmus & diarrhoea supervene & the patient sinks under exhaustion — Dr C says this disease is not contagious, but that it is safest to act under the idea of its contagious nature — it is doubtful whether the disease can be repeated in the same individual

The cuticle in scarlatina is rougher to the touch & is a brighter red than that in Measles – the cough in measles is peculiar – The disease being very malignant generally terminates fatally in 2 or 3 days –

On the Gastric origin of the disease there can be no question the Malignant form of the disease sometimes closes life with a violent Cholera morbus in the cours of a few hours –

Emetics are of the highest importance, as well as in Erysipelas and if used early will frequently arrest it in its progress, stopping it thus early will not ensure a remuneration of the disease –

The efficacy of purging in this disease is now clearly established, and it should be freely resorted to –

The Prognosis is unfavorable in proportion as the malignant form of the disease presents itself - a sudden recession of the eruption is very alarming - the patient may generally be considered safe after the 9th day - The primary seat of the disease is in the mucous tissue of the alimentary canal - Scarlatina anginosa ~~require little treatment~~ may be relieved by puking purging & if the pulse be full bleed & give with mild diaphoretics demulcent drinks. but in the more violent forms of the disease we must resort to active puking with Tart ant & purge with Cal & Jal until the alimentary canal be completely evacuated Congestions of the great viscera is apt to occur which must be relieved by Cal & the bowels must be ~~open~~ kept open with the milder purgatives; if the pulse be full & hard bleed - the relief felt by the patient, the appearance of the blood & the effect on the pulse must regulate the future bleedings; the blood is said to be always sizy in Malignant anginosa - When there is considerable vascular action & a hot surface cold ablutions or spungings will be useful and comfortable When the eruption comes out imperfectly, with a cold surface & general languor or suddenly recedes inducing gastric disorder we should immediately resort to the warm bath - for pain in the head. local blood letting and blisters will be useful; for the swelling of the throat, warm fomentations of poultices of

For remove congestions of the Liver cup. blister & purge with large doses of Calomel - In the malignant form the practice is the same as in the anginose, viz Emetic purges. &c but no bleeding is admissible -
When the system is sinking we must also make use of External Stimulating applications

mashed potatoes or corn ~~mush~~, Local bleeding or a blister will be serviceable
To cleanse the foul ulcers of the throat, emetics are most serviceable, succeeded by detergent gargles such as cyanne pepper 1 gr to ʒi of a ~~an infusion~~ decoction of bark or barley acidulated ~~with~~ ~~sulphuric acid~~ water &c- The following will also be found serviceable taken internally ℞ Cyanne pepper 2 large table spoons full - Common salt 1½ tea spoons full boiling water ½ pint ~~L~~ vinegar ½ pint, mix infuse and after some time strain dose 1 or 2 table spoons full every 2 hours. Gargle with the same. if the system is weak & sinking support it by vol alk. Turpentine Bark wine &c. 10 to 20 gtt muriatic acid in a wine glass full of ~~an~~ infusion of bark - for oedematous swellings of the lower extremeties purge moderately & take a little blood, pulse permitting, then use digitalis aided by friction, bandages & exercise - Where deafness supervenes, little treatment is necessary as the eustachian tube is left in a thickened state, but time generally removes this complaint

Measles is a disease of winter & Spring it is more liable to attack children than adults — Dr Chapman thinks this disease is not contagious, tho' it is safer to act under the idea of its contagious nature This disease cannot afflict the same person twice, there is a disease similar called the French Measles or measles without catarrh which is liable to recur in the same individual, or Rubeola fever; they may be distinguished by the absence of Catarrh in the latter Measles, has its seat in the mucous tissue of the stomach, (which is the seat of all the Exanthemata) This disease comes on with anorexia, languor, sickness, thirst, fever, hoarseness, hard dry cough pain in the breast, coryza, sneezing, &c. the eruption generally appears about the fourth day, though it is sometimes longer in making its appearance, it first shows itself on the face, gradually extending over the body, the pustules become dark & in a few days desquamate, — The only disease with which it can be confounded is Scarlatina — In the simplest form of the disease little is to be done except a cooling diet, keep the bowels open & prevent the patient from taking cold, to which this disease renders a

person very liable - when more violent the patient should be confined to his room, the temperature of which should be pretty high from 60° to 70°. a lower temperature will be injurious - first give an Emet of Tart ant, followed by purging with some of the neutral salts, then use mild diaphoretics the fever being high & pulse strong use V.S or topical blood letting - to allay the cough & promote expectoration use mucilaginous drinks or some of the common cough mixtures or a compound of Opium & Ipecac - In the malignant form of the disease use X topical blood letting, preceded by an Emetic of Tart ant ~~followed by~~ purge with Calomel - use the warm bath & the stimulating diaphoretics with warm drinks - the system must be supported by the use of diffusible stimulants, Tonics, blister over the epigastric region the hoarseness may be relieved by V.S. & the use of Emet & carbonate of ammonia 4 or 5 gr. every 2 or 3 hours Hoffmans anodyne Liquor & fumes of the Balsamic articles. Diarrhoea is to be treated small & repeated bleedings & give dovers powder at night, blister over the Stomach & the warm bath & if the Liver

be concerned give 1 gr cal with a little opium repeatedly, avoid cold & humidity particularly Mercury is a most powerful agent in counteracting the inflammation of the mucous tissues, which is the cause of diarrhoea proceedg from measles – in this diarrhoea astringents must not be used –

There is no danger of Medical Men conveying the contagion in his clothes – The contagion is certain in its effects and all ages are equally liable to its attacks – Some few cases have appeared where even in great exposure will not take it. It has been computed that one person in fifty has this constitutional remuneration There are some grounds for suspecting that this disease sometimes is epidemic when it extends thus it is always of the worst kind, suppressing every other disease – Whenever Small pox has reigned as an epidemic, there are many instances, where persons have been affected with secondary small pox – – Confined to bed adults perspire more freely than any of the Exanthemata having the smell of small pox – All the Exanthemata fevers have the eruption first on the face & neck

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with Oil of cicuta, carrot poultices

Hagar denies that Small Pox can be contained in fomites

Variola or Small Pox

This disease is originated by specific contagion and is said by some to be limited to the distance of 8 or 10 feet from the source of the contagion. Dr Chapman thinks the matter of contagion is contained in the effluvia emitted from the patient & is contagious as far as this can be smelled — whether the contagion can be communicated by fomites is doubted — The fever generally breaks out in 10 or 12 days from the exposure to the contagious matter — the fetus in utero has been known to be attacked and die in utero, even where the mother had been previously afflicted with the disease (See 1 Vol. "Medical Chirurgical transactions"). Small pox is divided into distinct & confluent — Distinct small pox commences, the eruptive fever is moderate & inflammatory, pain in the head with chilliness, languor, fever, thirst — the hot stage during this period children sometimes experience convulsions not dangerous of the fever is increased until the third day about the end of which the eruption makes its appearance on the face & neck gradually extending itself over the body the perspiration is more copious perspiration than in any other exanthemata on the appearance of the rupture the fever begins to subside & on the 5th day is entirely gone, & the eruption has a very peculiar odour — the pustules are well marked & entirely distinct from each other, round & well defined — about the 8th day, pus is formed, the pustule soon bursts leaving a scab which in a few days falls off leaving a

As soon as the pustules begin to form we find a thin watery vesicle on the top which soon becomes depress-ed in the centre — each pustule when pure has a dark spot in the centre — the fever ceases as soon as the pustules become ripe — There are some cases where no eruption follows the fever — Vesicular, vesiculo pustular crystalline, watery, varicose, siliquose & ~~fulling~~ horn pox, these varieties are noted by nosologists

In confluent, nausea & vomiting, coma, convulsions especially in infants which sometimes proves fatal — The eruption appears more early having an erysipelatous appearance — the pustules are irregular smaller in form having running together ragged edges the fluid in the pustules never becomes so yellow or thick as in Distinct. the throat is sore with difficult deglutition, a copious salivation or Diarrhoea especially in children — the secondary fever is generally attended with petechiae — The 11th & 12th days are considered the most dangerous it is computed that one out of six die in natural small pox — of the Gastric origin of small pox we have greater evidence than in any of the other Exanthemata — In post mortem examinations, the whole of the prima via have been found inflamed, but no eruption only in ~~the~~ air passages as nostrils mouth vagina bronchia &c

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice cover'd with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

purple appearance - the feet & hands occasionally swell
a secondary fever from irritation takes place about the 10th day; the throat becomes affected & deglutition becomes difficult
this disease is divided into 4 stages having generally an interval of about four days, they are 1st the Febrile, the Eruptive, the or maturative Purulent & the Desquamated or Declinative or scabbing,
Confluent small pox differs from the Distinct in this that the pustules run together & are not well defined, the secondary fever is more likely to put on a Typhoid character — Where the disease is moderate it has its seat in the rete mucosum, if the inflammation be violent, the cutis vera becomes affected & in this case pits will be left - The prognosis will be favorable in proportion as the disease is of the distinct form and the reverse —
It is unfavorable where there is any local congestion or where the eruption suddenly recedes or shows a tendency thereto. Haemorrhoea petechialis or any other symptom of putridity is alarming. This disease will run a definite course in spite of all we can do to oppose it. All that we can do then in this disease is to palliate the symptoms - It will be right for the most part to commence the treatment with an emetic, afterwards give the saline purgatives and in

The saline purgatives should be given so as comp
letely to evacuate, then keep the bowels soluble
and in the interval give diaphoretics. When
the skin is preternatural hot without persperation
sponging with hot water, when children are
affected with convulsions. exposing them to cold
air or placing them in the warm bath will
generally answer - being decidedly inflammatory
and the eruption equal to the progress of the
other symptoms, use the antiphlogistic regimen
to prevent it from extending - if the skin be
very dry & hot. exposure to cold and dry air will
be good practice - Confluent small pox may
be highly inflammatory or the reverse - in the
latter which is a case of weak action, we commence
with evacuations of the alimentary canal tho' not
urged to so great an extent as in the inflammatory
immediately recurring to such medicines as support
the system such as bark. wine whey carb ammon
&c. Turpentine would perhaps be of service as well
as the cold bath

the intervals, the mild diaphoretics as the solution of Tart. ant. — where the fever runs high venesection will be necessary. where the eruptions do not come out, or suddenly recede, we should give an Emetic using the warm pediluvium, warm whey and opium. In this disease it is highly necessary to keep the patients room cool and well ventilated — In confluent Small pox the same treatment is to be used but further urged; early in the disease we must resort to medicines to support the system, as carbonate of Ammonia, opium and wine — The secondary fever proceeding from irritation, must be treated according to its character, whether of an Inflammatory or of a Typhoid type — Pitting of the face may be prevented by the application of a cloth of fine cambrick spread with simple cerate to exclude the air, or moistened with a solution of Camph. The affection of the eyes may be relieved by the application of a bag of camphor — If the above remedies be neglected to prevent pitting, endeavour to obviate inflammation & as soon as the pustules suppurate open them —

One death in 500 takes place after inoculation
The Chinese claim the praise of this discovery. it was
their practice to place scabs in the nose, which they
called sowing the disease - Lady M. W. Montague
has the credit of introducing Inoculation into England, bringing the practice from Constantinople
Children of debilitated or vitiated constitutions should not
be Inoculated unless the danger of Casual Small pox be great
Take a quantity of small pox matter and a quantity of vaccine
matter and mix them together and introduce the mixture
will sometimes produce small pox and sometimes
Cow pox - If we vaccinate & inoculate a patient at the
same time one of the diseases must give way to the other
- Where any cutaneous exists it is exceedingly diffic
ult to get the virus to act, we are told by Jenner
that when sulphur is used to remove itch the
virus very difficultly enters the system - If we take
the virus before the pustule loses its pellucidity
or the areola is formed the matter becomes
purulent or puriloid - The pustule should
never be disturbed until the scab be completely
formed -

For Inoculation the mild weather of Spring should be chosen, it should never be employed until the child be 6 months old, as soon as inoculation is performed put the patient on a strict diet & purge frequently - previous dieting is of no use - The matter may be taken from a person laboring under ~~under~~ Confluent or Distinct with the same effect -

Vaccination should never be performed until the child be 3 weeks old unless under peculiar circumstances - a genuine scab should be nearly circular, solid, smoothe edged & of a dark brown or mahogany colour - scabs which are formed of Layers, or which are of a greyish colour are good for nothing - On the 3rd or 4th day the genuine pustule is a little elevated & somewhat rough - on the 6th day the pustule is formed with a well defined circular margin, with a flat surface & an indentation in the centre - on the 8th day there is an erysapelatous flush around the surface & in a little time a perfect swell & hard areola is formed, the matter then dries & you have a complete scab formed - in the spurious disease there is a preternatural inflammation & itching on the 2nd day -

A scab will not lose the power of communicating the disease if it be kept cool and dry for a year or more - The best plan is to lay the virus, moistened with water, on the skin and worked in with a lancet, taking care not to draw blood - if the scratch fester soon after the introduction of the matter the inflammation will be merely phlegmonous and will not protect the system - on the contrary the wound should heal scarcely leaving a vestige and about the 3rd day inflammation should commence - In adults or in children somewhat advanced the fever is generally greater than in infants - The pustule is sometimes very slow in making its appearance; there is one case recorded which did not make its appearance until 6 weeks after the vaccination

The texture is soft edges not well defined & the centre is elevated, the matter discharged is purulent the pustule conoid or pointed, the crust is of a light brown or amber colour, is likely to be broken and then runs into ulceration - it frequently leaves no cicatrix - the inflammation is phlegmonous - the constitutional affection is more violent, than when the disease is genuine - little dependance can be placed on the appearance of the cicatrix - the genuine pustule for the most part leaves a small circular cellular deep seated scar - the spurious leaves a large shining irregular scar - after vaccinating a patient 3 visits are necessary viz 1st on the appearance of the pustule, 2d at its height and 3d on its declination - the pustule should not be punctured to procure matter, otherwise you destroy the effect on the patient from whom you take the matter, & do not protect him from the small pox when a person is to be vaccinated he should be free from any eruption on his skin

One of the sources of failure in vaccination arise

All the medicine which it is necessary to give generally is a cooling laxative or two and a little Sp nit dulc — If the local inflammation run high some cooling applications may be necessary if the pustule run into ulceration the application of little mercurial ointment will generally remove it — The local pustule will sometimes go through all the stages regularly and yet the person will be liable to an attack of small pox, while the same pustule will render another person entirely free from an attack of small pox — If you vaccinate a patient who has been previously secured the pustule will increase until about the 6th day when it becomes arrested and soon dies away — The best mode of testing genuine action of vaccination, is to repeat it —

the pustule has a genuine appearance and yet the affection is local and does not protect the system - To prevent this Pearson says a 2nd vaccination on the 1st day after the first - as soon as areola takes place round the 1st pustule the second will perish, if this takes place we may rely on the system being protected - in Great Britain as a general rule it may be adviseable to make 2 punctures in each arm, in which case generally 3 pustules will arise & is not to be regretted - if only 2d pustules are formed they should not be disturbed & the system may then be considered as protected = Dr C says the system loses its susceptibility to small pox as well by one as by 1000 pustules - as a criterion of constitutional affection Dr. C. thinks there is none deserving of entire confidence he says the best practitioners in this City say that it is not in the power of any human being to pronounce a man perfectly secure even if the pustule have the most genuine appearance. Dr C is notwithstanding decidedly in favor of vaccination

In all those 3 cases it appeared nearly of the same form tho' in diffent degrees - The eruption comes out in clusters of spots - - The pustules generally dry into horny scabs covering a vesicle

The eruption sometimes is very extensive as in small pox - when children are attacked it resembles varicella. when adults it resembles Small Pox - The eruption partakes of almost all the intermediate appearance between varicella and Small Pox -

Where persons have been vaccinated the disease does not materially differ from those who had previously been afflicted with Small pox - tho' in some cases the disease is very malignant though seldom fatal - there is but one instance where the same person has been attacked 3 times - a person who has the varioloid disease after vaccination will not take the small pox

Varioloid or a disease resembling Smale Pox first made its appearance in Edinburg in 1818 – It attacks three classes of persons Viz. those who have passed through Smale Pox – those who have been genuinely vaccinated, and those who have had neither – The eruption is irregular both in its appearance and in its first place of attack – the fluid contained in the vesicles is lymph instead of pus – the eruption has not the same peculiar smell as in Smale Pox rarely produces blindness & seldom has the secondary fever – in persons who have had neither the Smale pox or the Chicken Pox, the eruption is preceded by considerable fever, commonly of great violence which continues for three or four days at which time the eruption makes its appearance & the fever begins to subside in this case it is supposed that 1 in 4 die – In those who have had Smale pox, the eruptive fever in some cases is severe in others mild, the eruption for the most part resembles the Chicken Pox, 1 in 23 die in persons previously vaccinated the disease is milder, the fever generally ceasing on the appearance

Smale Pox acting on a vaccinated or Inoculated patient produces the Varioloid

of the eruption in such cases the disease is sometimes protracted but seldom proves fatal it is computed that about one out of 5000 die - This disease may be repeated - inoculation will not prevent the varioloid disease

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Diseases of the Muscular System

of Gout

Gout is divided into regular & irregular
Regular gout sometimes comes on suddenly without any premonitory symptoms - sometimes with numbness, coldness & itching of the extremeties - the stomach becomes disordered the bowels costive, the urine palled, the mind affected it generally attacks in the night, increasing in violence succeeded by rigours, the feet swell, towards morning a gentle sweat breaks out the patient falls asleep & the paroxysm ends, though there remains a dull pain Gout is a gastric affection, caused sometimes by an hereditary predisposition - The excitation & fullness of the vascular system is only the effect of previous irritation in the prima viae - arthritic inflammation never terminates in extravasation of coagulable Lymph or secretion of pus, the inflammation being confined to membranes & tendons - The Causes are an excess in eating & drinking aided by a sedentary habit - the exciting causes are want of rest, violent passion, cold feet exposure to cold, drinking cider or

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Claret &c &c – This disease may be confounded with rheumatism – Treatment active & long continued drastic purging, occasionally emetics may be employed – during the paroxysm purge with cal alone or combined with Jalap, rheubarb or magnesia or Elaterium (See Therapeautics) where gout attacks persons in miasmatic countries the tongue will be found loaded in which case emetics will be useful. where the pulse is strong & full with an obvious determination to the head or Lungs V.S. will be demanded – It is a general & just remark that V.S. is not as effectual in Gout as in the other phlegmasia – the indications of nature should be always attended to & studied – after the reduction of the acute stage of the disease, diaphoretics will be found exceedingly beneficial, such as carbonate of ammonia & if the stomach will bear it Dovers powders – Diuretics are also useful: when a Lateritious sediment is deposited, it is a mark of convalescence & should be encouraged – The French nostrum or Eo Medicinale which has the property of purging, puking, sweating, & promoting the discharge

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol. of cicuta, carrot poultices

of urine is highly beneficial it acts promptly & powerfully & with great relief, & is very useful in misplaced gout, dose ʒi which costs about $8.00 it is supposed to consist of Colchicum, nicotianum white hellebore & Elaterium—

The Tinc of white hellebore & Laudnum or the Tinc of Colchicum will be found beneficial Scudamore recommends the following mixture

℞ Magnesia XV to XX gr
Epsom Salts ʒ
Acet. Tinc Colch aa ʒi to ij water sufficient to convert into a draught, it operates as a purgative diuretic & ant acid — Such is the constitutional treatment —

Local treatment, after the bowels are completely evacuated opium may be used with a diaphoretic as Dovers Powder — opium alone would be injurious as it induces costiveness — Dr Chapman recommends blisters & sinapisms, they are useful to invite the disease from a more vital part much advantage may be derived by the

Cataplasma of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

application of Leeches, or if they cannot be procured a poultice of hops steeped in warm brandy & may be substitutied or vapour or ~~winding~~ enveloping the part with cotton or wool, cold applications are perilous - the stomach should be fortified by some cordial stimulatent or Laud ~~to~~ prevent a Retrocession of the disease to that organ or apply a piece of raw beef stake to the Epigastric region will sometimes check vomiting or apply 3 parts camphorated spirits & one of alcohal warm ~~over the stom~~ to the part - Local applications are on only palliatives & can never cure the disease If we can promote a large discharge of dark foetid matter from the intestines the local disease will soon remove - Retrocedent Gout is most liable to attack the stomach which must soon be relieved or the patient will die. the first thing in this case to be done is, to give a large dose of opium or Laudanum with ʒi or ij of Aether & some mulled wine, afterwards give vol Lin ammonia or musk - or apply a warm

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice coverd with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

fomentation to the stomach - use the Lancet liberally but with care & deliberation, scarcely trusting to the pulse, attending more to the strength of the patient, the warmth of the body, the violence of the pain & the probability of reaction - if it attack the Lungs it ~~is appeared~~ appears like asthma and is to be treated by the remedies for that disease. if it be translated to the brain treat it accordingly & to the Kidneys, warm bath & fomentations, if obstinate bleed general & topical, with blisters, & use Scudamore's mixture and Tinc colchicum alone - if it attack the heart death takes place immediately - our object generally should be to invite the gout back to the feet, by warm pediluvium, in which throw ashes or pepper or salt, or some other stimulus afterwards rubbing the feet & legs for 15 or 20 minutes or until a glow be perceived -

In misplaced gout a strict attention to the bowels should be paid keeping them soluble by means of magnesia or sulphur, or rheubarb &c &c invigorate the stom by means of bitter & tonics however upon a long continuance of their use

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

they destroy the tone of the Stomach & render it unable to resist the misplaced gout — to relieve head ache &c in this disease, give the vol Tinc Gum Guiacum frequently — attend particularly to the diet or the foregoing treatment will generally fail (Vide Cullen)

Rheumatism

This disease is closely allied to Gout — In general it occurs from some evident cause as cold &c — it is divided into acut & chronic which are merly different degrees of the same disease — The cause of acute rheumatism is a sudden transition from heat to cold it generally appears in the Spring & Fale, it attacks any age, but most frequently the middle age — it is at first located in the fibrous structure, but in the progress of the disease the cellular membranes becomes affected — it is generally located in the largest joints of the extremeties tho' is sometimes attacks the head, Lungs, Liver, Stomach & bowels, when it is preceded by fever it attacks

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

several parts at once & is peculiarly liable to metastases, but if it attack any particular part without fever, it seldom changes its place - sweating frequently takes place but without any mitigation of the pain, which is always most violent at night after the patient becomes warm in bed - The fever in rheumatism is always of the remittent type this disease never proves immediately dangerous unless it be transmitted to some vital part -

Treatment of acute rheumatism. first venesection repeated as long as the pulse and pain indicate it evacuate the bowels by the mercurial & saline purgatives, if the tongue be loaded & the stomach disordered give an emetic - some one of the antimonials combined with nitre and given in small & repeated doses, allays vascular action, and produces a gentle moisture over the surface, by which the disease will be much relieved - when the vascular action is subdued & the pain continuing Dovers opium may be given, & blister the part. opium is generally hurtful unless the vascular excitement be subdued -

Cataplasm of linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

When rheumatism attacks any of the internal parts the antiphlogistic regimen & depletion is to be strictly adhered to, with diaphoretics — when it removes from the joints and attacks the intestines it appears like dysentery, after liberal depletion use the remedies for that disease, with diaphoretics for the purpose of inviting it back to the extremeties When it attacks the stomach it must be subdued by liberal V.S. and antispasmodics — When it attacks the heart, the symptoms will be violent pain palpitation, dry cough, dyspnoea, quick pulse & the most energetic measures must be used or the patient will soon fall a victim to the disease — commence by copious venesection & large doses of opium, to promote diaphoresis use the vapour bath & dovers powder, cupp and blister over the region of the heart — Sometimes it is seated in the skin producing general soreness over the body in this case use diaphoretics, warm bath & friction with olive oil & Laudanum, to effect a perfect cure give Sulphur & Gum Guiacum X a XII gr two or three times a day or use the cold bath — Lumbago treated by V.S., frictions

Cataplasum of Linseed poultice covered with Lol of Cicuta, carrot poultices

with cyanne pepper and brandy, or common tar apply cups, blisters to the loins, or what is still better stimulating and irritating applications to the soles of the feet. Sciatica is to be treated on the same principles. When it attacks the head it may be relieved by covering the head with a pad of cotton or wool with the use of &c &c &c.

Neuralgia Facialis, or Tic doloreaux generally proceeds from a decayed tooth, which must be extracted before relief can be obtained —

Chronic Rheumatism or that state of the disease, where there are pains without much fever it is connected with an inactive state of the system. Venesection is not in general demanded, tho' if the excitement be considerable it may be resorted to. active purging will prove advantageous by reducing the excitability — There is an intimate connection between rheumatism and diseases of the ~~alimentary~~ intestinal canal, we often see chronic rheumatism cured by a spontaneous diarrhoea; this disease will most readily yield to those remedies which act on the surface, for which purpose

You ma

the warm bath frequently used & after each bathing use friction until a glow be perceived, resort to the Diaphoretics amongst which the best are the terebinthinate articles; or the volatile alkali & Gum Guiacum either alone or combined, direct them in as large a dose as the stomach will bear at bed time followed by a draught of warm whey - Guiacum & Sarsaparilla or the latter alone will be found useful if long persevered in - Savin is highly useful given in doses of from 8 to X gr 3 times a day gradually increased, there will be no perceptible benefit resulting from this medicine unless it be used a considerable length of time - Tonics where there is little excitement may be useful, as Peruvia bark alone or with carb ammon or arsenic - they should be long continued and never used in the inflammatory stage, Sulphur is also useful these three latter articles, are more particularly applicable where chronic rheumatism occurs in Miasmatic countries - Diuretics are also useful - Pipsissewa given in cold infusion by which means we insure it action on the kidneys - Zinc colchicum - nitre given in very

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with ʒi of cicuta, carrot poultices

free dilution to keep up a copious ~~diaphoresis~~ diuresis
opium may be given freely with advantage - when
all other remedies fail a long continued course of
mercury merely sufficient to keep the mouth
a little sore will sometimes affect a cure - Nitric
acid is also useful - To relieve the Local affection
cupps. Leeches, vesications, caustic issues, Tart
Emet plaster, friction, & a tight flannel roller
about the affected joint to be removed & friction
applied twice a day for weeks - if the above
remedies will not cure the patient send him to
the warm sulphur Springs in Virginia, direct
him to wear flannel next his skin, keep his
feet warm and avoid all the exciting causes -
In Lumbago the greatest relief is to be obtained
by acute puncturation with a very fine needle
4 or 5 inches in length thrust in the hip

In chronic Rheumatism the Syrup of Cusiniar is a valuable remedy

℞ Sarsaparilla sliced fine ℔ß
Guiacum wood sliced - ℥ij
Warm Water ——— ℔ viij
Annise seed to give it flavor ℥ß

to be kept at a moderate heat for 24 hours, it is then to be boiled down one half, then add senna leaves ℥iv & let it remain ½ an hour in hot decoction & add 2℔ honey & 2℔ sug, and some mountain ~~tea~~ to each pound of the above mixture add corrosive sublimate gr i or ij ——

Cataplasmum of Linseed poultice cover'd with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Hematuria or voiding of Bloody urine

A discharge of bloody urine may be caused by violence applied to the part. Stone in the bladder. Acrid Diuretics as Turpentine Tincture of Cantharides, Or fevers in which great debility prevail. The symptoms are acute or Dull pain in the Loins, sense of weight or pain in the groin extending down the thighs, difficulty of making water, turbid urine, distressed Stomach with retchings and vomitings - When violence is the cause of hematuria the remedies are V.S. & cupping & blisters over the hypogastric region or the Perineum, or which is better over the Lumbar region, it is not true that blisters applied to this part, have any effect in causing stranguary by the absorption of the flies; Purging Emetics. Demulcent drinks, as barley water rice water flax seed tea &c & especially a decoction of Peach Leaves, which is perhaps useful in consequence of Prussic acid contained therein producing anodyne effects - When it depends upon Calculus, the only cure is its removal, as palliatives the practice as stated above may be adopted with the addition of the warm bath & opium liberally given particullarly as an enemeta; if the patient be not too much exhausted Emetics & the terebinthinate preparations

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with Sol. of cicuta, carrot poultices

When the disease is caused by ~~hematuria~~ an ulcer the case is hopeless and the treatment merely palliative —

Hemorrhoides or Piles

Tumours situated about the anus are calle blind piles when they do not bleed but if they discharge blood they are called bleeding piles — The general causes are all those which produce general plethora — The Local causes are 1st Costiveness 2nd enlargement of the Spleen Liver &c 3rd long continued use of purgatives — 4th Riding on horseback: It is attended with pain in the Back & Loins Giddiness, pain in the time the hemorrhage is sometimes alarmingly profuse — the 1st indication is to check it as speedily as possible. 1 quart of blood lost in this way will reduce a person more than 1 Gal from the Lungs — the remedies are astringent injections or intensely cold water or compression by means of a sponge tent — place the patient in the recumbent posture & elevate his brich &c

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If the tumours are painful & do not bleed & there be much General plethora the remedies will be V section gentle purging, Sp Turpentine & Balsam Coparva the swelling pain & tension may be allayed by topical means, as Leeches & punctures, but those remedies will be useless unless the disease be of recent date. Lotions of Lead water & Laud or a poultice with Lead water & Laudanum, will be found useful as well as the following Linament

℞ – Hogs Lard ℥ij } Animal oils are
Spermaceti ℥ij } much better than
Goulards extract ℨi } vegetable —
Laudanum ℨij m into a Linament

The steam of warm water – soft extract of cicuta embrocations with strammonium or elder ointment enema or suppositories of opium, the inflammation having been overcome the part may be anointed with Gall or Tar ointment, riding on horseback will be found useful by making pressure on the ~~[illegible]~~ tumours, hemorrhoides are sometimes critical & it may be dangerous to suppress it – if in this case unpleasant symptoms should supervene the

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discharge may be returned by Leeches or purging with aloetics, the relief on the appearance of the Piles is often very great. in cerebral affections &c. the relief is gained as well by the blind as the bleeding piles, because a revulsion is caused from the head &c - one of the consequences of neglected piles is fistula in ano - and if the bleeding be long continued. it produces Dyspepsia, Head ache, Sallow complexion, emaciation, debility & bad breath - The Sympathy between the Rectum & Lungs is very great - if the above remedies fail we must resort to an operation; provided there be no symptoms of Consumption - in which case we would only hasten the end of our patient -

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Diseases of the Digestive System

As they mostly partake of the nature of inflammation, it will be proper to make a few remarks on this obscure process. The causes of inflammation are very diversified; such as excess of heat & cold, miasmata or other effluvia, by stimulants applied to the surface, chemical & Mechanical action &c. The four principal symptoms of inflammation are heat swelling, redness & pain – neither of these symptoms taken separately will constitute inflammation, though all combined render its presence certain – Thus we may have heat from exercise but this does not constitute inflammation. Swelling is merely accidental occuring ~~only~~ in loose tissues, the most painful inflammation is seated in the serous or fibrous tissues where there is comparatively no tumefaction – there may be redness from blushing but no inflammation – we may have pain from spasm or distension as when the bladder is overdistended with urine but ~~no~~ no inflammation – the foregoing are the signs of external inflammation; but internal inflammation is much more obscure; & is that which comes under the Physicians notice. It may be

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known, by pressure over the part affected exciting pain a peculiar kind of fever, the appearance of the tongue & pulse, it may end in resolution adhesion & supuration or Mortification - It is said to end in resolution when all the symptoms gradually subside, in adhesion whe a coagulable lymph is thrown out by the inflamed parts, by which means adhesion takes place & the symptoms subside - Supuration is marked by a sense of weight or fullness, irritated pulse fluctuation, chills or rigors - Mortification is known by a sudden diminution of pain, sinking of the pulse, haggard countenance, singultus &c - Serous effusions take place in Hydrocephalus & other dropseys, in the Lungs a pituitous matter is effused & in Rheumatism or Gout a coagulable lymph forming adhesions as in Pleurisy, or an adventitious membrane as in croup - Diseased action of every description is modified by two circumstances, 1st the Tissue or part in which it is seated, 2d the cause by which it may be produced There are Six Tissues entering into the composition of the most important organs of the body viz The Cellular by which is meant the tissue so called, it is in this tissue that common phlegmonous inflammation is situated, known by throbbing pain & swelling, with a circular margin tending to suppuration

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

of which the common Furunculus or Boil is a good example. The first step of nature in inflammation of the cellular tissue is to form a cyst by adhesion, to contain the pus - 2nd The Dermoid or cutaneous tissue, is susceptible of inflammation analagous to Phlegmon, as in small pox variolus; yet the genuine Dermoid inflammation is marked by peculiar symptoms and Denominated Erysepelatous this has pain tension heat & redness. but tends to diffuse itself or spread irregularly & has small vesicles containing serum - the inflammation of Measles, Scarlatina, Burns & Scalds are all instances of this kind & are seated in the rete mucosum or net work, if the inflammation extend to the cellular tissue we have Phlegmon - The Dermoid & Mucous tissues, will change their functions alternately; thus if a Mucous tissue be exposed to the air, it will become Dermoid & vice versa, they both have an exhalent surface - By the Mucous tissue is meant the lining membrane which affords protection to the Prima Viae, nose, trachea, bronchia bladder, urethra, Uterus &c. its inflammation is attended by a dull pain, the tongue is loaded with a yellow fur as in Dysentery, or incrusted with brown matter as in Malignant diseases, it changes the natural secretions, into a thin acrid

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or Puriform mass. The Urethra & vagina when inflamed elaborate pus. The Alimentary canal is singularly prone to run into ulceration as in Dysentery. The Larynx throws out coagulable Lymph, forming an adventitious membrane while the Trachea secretes pus & the bronchia mucous. The Serous Tissue comprehends the Pleura, Pericardium, Peritoneum, Tunica vaginalis & Synovial Linings - they are distinguished by compactness of structure, naturally very slightly sensible but if inflamed the pain is exceedingly acute & Lancinating, pulse small & corded & wiry, great prostration of strength in Peritonitis but not so in Pleurisy - The Fibrous Tissue comprehends, the Dura mater, capsular Ligaments, sclerotica & the muscles; it neither secretes nor exhalates & an inflammation of it constitutes Rheumatism & Gout, marked by a high pulse, acute pain &c. but never terminates in abscess, adhesion, Granulation or Gangrene The Nervous Tissue comprehends the coat of the nerves the Tunica arachnoidea - its inflammation is marked by pain of a sharp & lancinating kind, as in tooth ache, Tic Doloreaux, Phrenitis &c. It may be followed by the production of a thin attenuated fluid under the membrane Suppuration may also follow, when the inflammation

Cataplasma of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

is extended to the pulp of the nerve or to the substance of the brain — as formerly mentioned morbid action is modified by two circumstances; were disease always confined to the same tissue it would be uniform, but we generally find more than one tissue involved — rendering the Diagnosis somewhat doubtful — Thus in the commencement of Dysentery the mucous tissue of the intestine only is inflamed, this irritation continuing for a day or two, the muscular coat may become inflamed we then have the phenomenon of ~~Private~~ Inflammation of the Fibrous Tissue as Spasm. Tormina, & Tenesmus — This constitutes a difficulty of a Classification of Diseases — Inflammation is also modified by the causes which give rise to it It is moreover modified by a difference in Diathesis We are to seek for the primary step of inflammation in nervous irritation; when any cause capable of producing inflammation is applied to the surface or extremities of the nerves, it is transmitted through the medium of those nerves to the brain where the impression is made it is then retransmitted to the original part & then there is irritation. this constitutes the difference between irritation & inflammation. hence irritation is the cause & inflammation the effect, the blood being by irritation determined

Cataplasum of Linseed poultice covered with Lol of cicuta, carrot poultices

to the cappillary vessels, is the secondary cause or is in fact inflammation itself — Nervous irritation invites an afflux of blood to the part, (whatever may be the nature of the change afterwards) this constitutes the proximate cause of inflammation — By one set of Physiologists it is asserted that the bloodvessels being preternaturally excited is the cause of inflammation; & by others that they being debilitated ~~is the cause~~ permit the red globules to pass into vessels which formerly carried nothing but serum, constituting error Loci; or by a Lentor or Preternatural thickness of the blood — Cullen supposed it to be a spasm of the cappillaries & the reaction caused thereby ~~&c~~ — It may be considered as a General Law that where a part is laboring under disease it becomes debilitated, E.G. The intestines like the blood vessels are tubes which when in a sound state regularly move on their contents to be discharged externally, but when inflammation attacks them, the fecal matter becomes accumulated ~~in~~ in them & is not regularly discharged, then there is congestion or engorgement as in enterites — This is precisely the case in ~~inflam~~ blood vessels; irritation being applied a determination to the irritated part is caused thereby

Cataplasma of Linseed poultice cover'd with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

and the blood vessels become engorged with blood. move it on slowly & this distention produces inflamm-ation. The causes of inflammation in their immediate or ultimate effects are productive of debility either dir-rectly or indirectly. The most powerful stimulants are no objections to this rule, it is true they are directly stimulant but ultimately produce debility. Excitement alone is not inflammation. To constitute it something more is required. the collapse of the extreme vessels suffer the blood to become engorged, & the part consequently becomes florid, congestion being a fundamental prin-ciple of inflammation, & causes all its Phenomena, which is demonstrated by a ligature applied round the finger, here we have first redness followed by heat succeeded by swelling & finally pain. The remedies used in inflammation seem to operate by overcoming ~~distention~~ congestion, these are either stimulating or depleting. The stimulating appli-cations excite the action of the engorged vessels, by which ~~th~~ means the blood is forced out of them, by depletion we draw off a quantity of blood & thus empty the engorged vessels and in proportion as the blood is extricated is the inflammation diminished

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

We are now prepared to understand 1st How healthy action depends upon a general circulation of blood throughout the system; equilibrium is essentially necessary to health & how on the application of Stimulants, the blood is preternaturally determined to the stimulated part, this stimulus being continued the excitability of the vessels becomes exhausted & then the blood moves on more slowly & is congested, then we have inflammation - It is a general Law, that preternatural excitement is followed by exhaustion - congestion is the immediate antecedent state of inflammation - but an inequality in the distribution of blood does not constitute it -
If inflammation be induced in the manner above described, & the blood vessels are yet competent to the task of removing the congestion, all is well and the process is termed Resolution - Those efforts of nature proving ineffectual, Nature resorts either to hemorrhagy, extravasation of coagulable Lymph or serum, & if these are beyond her efforts a secretion of pus takes place. In some cases nature is so completely overwhelmed that she can do nothing & gangrene is the consequence

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Whatever may be the degree of excitement in the general circulation this does not constitute inflamma-tion; this procep is confined to the cappillaries, which are a set of vepels interspersed between the main arteries & veins, extending over the system and entering into the formation of all its parts, & are governed by peculiar Laws, having the power of secretion & exhalation ~~an~~ changing arterial into venous blood & giving out animal heat – One set of them circulates red blood & the other a greyish fluid, the latter are found in the bones, hair cartilages, skin, tendons, tunica conjunctiva &c &c Common inflammation is seated in the red vepels; it also occurs in the pellucid vepels going through all the stages of inflammation except the rednep; the white swelling is an example of this kind – some of these vepels however may become so enlarged as to admit red blood – there are then three kinds of inflammation viz the red, mixed, & pellucid We are not then to be led astray in our post mortem examinations in consequence of the absence of the red blush ~~this~~ As relates to the serous & dermoid inflammation it is worthy of remark, that the moment death takes place the vepels become drained of their blood & the appearance

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of inflammation immediately disappears, as is the case in Scarlatina — The preexistence of Inflammation may however often be detected even in these cases, by a deranged or altered structure, as a thickening of the coats — Although the ordinary symptoms be wanting, the treatment must be one and the same in principle, in both cases —

It now remains to name in conclusion, the remedies, generally employed in inflammation — And here we will observe, that as the disease constantly varies, according to its seat & cause these circumstances must be constantly kept in mind, it is hardly necessary to say, that the treatment must also vary in like manner — Thus inflammation of the serous tissues requires a more prompt & direct depletion than that of the mucous When inflammation of the intestines is confined to the mucous tissue alone it is then admissible only in the early stage — In fact there are medicines which have a specific action on inflammation of the mucous tissue (of the intestines, urethra &c) such are the balsamic & terebinthinate preparations. The same will apply to the fibrous, nervous, Dermoid & perhaps other tissues — The cause is also to be attended to in the treatment of inflammation. Thus cold induces a degree or kind of inflammation, that, generally speaking, calls loudly for direct

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

depletion, but when induced by poison Venesection is as often inadmissible, and the disease must be treated by a counter agency. Not only these but another circumstance must also be particularly regarded, viz the stage of the disease. The disease (inflam) is divided into Acute, Sub Acute & Chronic. These terms are also applicable to different stages of the same disease: Thus Chronic inflammation of the Lungs may be either the sequel of acute, or an original & distinct disease. Drusay supposed the primary chronic inflammation to be seated in the serous portion of the cappillaries. Chronic inflammation is an important but neglected & maltreated disease. By it tubercles & skirrhi are produced & change of structure in many of the most important organs. It is sometimes attended by constitutional symptoms so slight as scarcely to demand attention, commonly however there is an obscure fever, irritated pulse, white tongue, local pain &c. In the treatment of acute inflammation wherever seated, or however induced, as a general rule, the simple indications are in the 1st stage, depletion by V.S. purging, low diet, bodily & mental repose, with the occasional use of opium. In the 2nd stage, diaphoretics, a more liberal use of opium & its combinations addressed particularly to the cappillaries. We may, however cure some

inflammation by a counter agency. as burns. Gonorrhoea Dysentery &c by turpentine - It is to be observed however that unless we employ the proper counter agent we will only aggravate the symptoms -

In subacute inflammation, nearly the same remedies are to be employed yet moderated proportionally - When these are inadmissible, or prove ineffectual, we must resort to alteratives, the chief of which is mercury - In original chronic inflammation, the practice is to be more decidedly depletory than in the subacute. - Of late much change has taken place in regard to the pathology & treatment of chronic diseases. Treat them however as we may they often prove very intractable & elude all our efforts

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Drunkenness

In that state of intoxication which demands attention, there is great determination of blood to the head, the eye is fixed, the countenance wild, the lips pouted, the face red, the respiration, stertorous with most of the ordinary symptoms of apoplexy. it becomes necessary & important to distinguish between those diseases, ~~which~~ former may be recognised, by the history of the case, smell of the breath &c- The treatment here consists in the employment of emetics, acid drinks, coffee, & whatever is employed in an excessive dose of opium. Opium itself occasionally interposed, has been useful. Cold applications to the head, or water thrown upon the patient are highly serviceable- If the paroxysm approach distinctly to an apoplectic state, general & local blood letting will be found serviceable. If a general febrile condition succeed, as a secondary consequence, the usual treatment is to be employed- Yet it is to be kept in mind, that no disease of drunkards, admits of very decided depletion. An habitual use of ardent spirits destroys the vital ~~resolution~~ resaliency of the system and therefore qualify the employment of depletives. If the case be a man of robust constitution & unaccustomed to the daily draught, no such restrictions are to be attended to. Connected with this febrile state

cataplasm of bruised poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

there is a degree of Mental derangement which has given it the name of – Mania. A. Potu – this disease generally makes its appearance in 2 or 3 days after a debauch, it is ushered in by a red & wild eye, suffused & bloated face, with the Carotids pulsating violently, skin hot & dry, pulse strong and full though easily compressible, there is often gastric disorder & sometimes excessive vomiting, constipation &c. as the disease advances the nervous system becomes implicated with excessive tremors, which is soon followed by an equal degree of depression. the state of the mind varies from wild hallucinations to the most infuriated madness, he either raves violently, or lays stupid & apprehensive of the greatest danger even trembling for fear. Dissections in this disease disclose precisely what we might have expected to find viz inflammation of the Stomach, liver variously diseased, either scirrhous, abscess or tuberculated; the brain appears also to have participated in the inflammation, the Thoracic viscera are not generally much affected – In relation to the Treatment of Mania a potu, some difference of opinion has prevailed; whilst the pulse would seem to indicate depletion, experience points out quite a contrary course – Opium with neutral draughts, wine cordials, volatile alkali &c &c

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are the remedies: Sometimes stimulants do not operate on the stomach, & then it will be necessary to give an emetic to rouse the sensibility, the dose must be large to prove effectual. After this we may place the patient in a dark room, recur to opium & brandy and endeavour by all possible means to induce sleep which is a sine qua non in this disease & to attain which all our treatment should be directed - Where the pulse is full & not easily compressible and a determination to the brain, we may venture to bleed & cupp moderately - if the disease progress to a Typhoid State, marked by low pulse, dry hot skin furred tongue, exhaustion of animal power &c. we must with a free hand employ opium & camphor, assafoetida in tincture, brandy, musk julip &c. These remedies may be aided by an invigorating diet, rich soups, highly seasoned food &c. If our patient should recover, we must be careful not too soon to withdraw our remedies, & above all guard him against a further use of the poisonous draught - to relieve morbid vigilance we may give the tincture of hops in doses of ʒß repeated or use a pillow filled with hops - Of late the emetic practice has been much extolled by Dr Clapp of this City, who relies wholly upon their use

Agreeably with Dr C's observations, much circumspection is to be had in the exhibition of an emetic in this disease. Where there is much exhaustion the system under their use will not react & life is suddenly extinguished. At best emetics are only useful to rouse the sensibility of the Stomach to other remedies, & here Ipecacuanha is by far to be preferred. Tart emet being in large doses itself a poison / Dr C here related several cases which occurred to him & Dr Physick where an emetic had produced sudden death / Purging & irritation of the bowels spontaneously induced, is one of the most fatal Symptoms

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Tic Doloreaux or a painful affection of the nerves of the face Dr Chapman thinks it always consists in an inflam-mation of the neurema or investing membrane of the nerve, and is generally the consequence of a decayed tooth, which upon an examination will perhaps not be perceived, though sometimes one of the teeth will be found more yellow than the remainder of them. the decayed tooth may also be discovered by taking a piece of iron or steel and striking on the teeth alternately; the patient will complain of pain & flinch when the decayed tooth has been stricken, the only cure is the extraction of the tooth & in this way Dr C. says he has cured several patients who had been laboring under the disease a considerable time

I am not altogether certain that Chicken Pox cannot be propagated by inoculation.

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Exanthemata

Diseases of the Cutaneous System.

The diseases of the cutaneous system have been divided into Acute & Chronic. They have been denominated Exanthematous this appellation being expressive of their most general characteristic. To this Cullen adds two other characters as being applicable to the whole viz 1st They are propagated by contagion. 2d They occur but once in the same individual. But these circumstances apply only to a part of the Exanthematous diseases. That small Pox ~~& measles~~ is so is well ascertained, but in relation to Chicken Pox, measles, Scarlatina Erysipelas & measles &c. the two latter are never propagated by contagion and they may all occur several times in the same person. Indeed it is by no means uncommon to meet persons liable to periodical attacks & recurrences of Erysipelas. Chicken Pox cannot be regularly communicated by ~~contagion~~ inoculation and therefore is not contagious. It often prevails as an circumscribed epidemic attacking many persons at the same time but never is propagated from one to another —

No diseases exhibit more satisfactory evidence of Gastric origin than the whole of the Exanthemata. Although many and powerful arguments might be

certain articles of food is certain in some individuals to produce an efflorescence particularly tainted fish

where the translation from the internal to the external surface in eruptive fevers does not take place or when it does, is only ~~transient~~ & soon returns it is always alarming & is generally fatal always being of a typhoid or malignant nature - whenever ~~the~~ eruption is ~~completely effected the patient~~ does well - dissections show, in those cases where the eruption is not perfected, the stomach & intestines generally gangrenous

Cataplasm of Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

advanced in support of this; it is sufficient to remark that the same inference is derived from the various symptoms, method of cure and phenomena of dissection. All disorders of the stomach are relieved by cutaneous eruptions, and rendered worse by the suppression of the eruption - The primary irritation of the Exanthemata is seated in the mucous membrane of the Prima viae as is indicated by the foul and loaded tongue, gastric disorder &c. &c. and the eruption is in consequence of a metastases, and not an extension of the irritation upon a continuity of the same structure - The eruption is an effort of nature to relieve herself and where it does not take place, great gastric disorder & danger attends That there should be an intimate connection between the prima viae & the surface, is evident from the structure alone - The mucous coat of the intestines being a continuation of the skin; the limit being defined by a red line - When a portion of gut is protruded, the mucous lining of it is very soon and easily converted into true skin and vice versa - the same holds with the vagina

E

I shall confine myself to that of the face, & the treatment here will be applicable to that of other parts

Erysipelas -

Erysipelas is an efflorescent inflammation of the skin with a slight swelling - It has been divided into ~~eight stages~~ several species and may be either constitutional or local, from internal or external causes, Idiopathic or symptomatic simple or complicated inflammatory or Typhoid &c. For practical utility the latter distinction is alone necessary. It may appear on any part particularly the extremeties. Inflammatory but is more dangerous when attacking the face or head - It rarely penetrates beneath the skin - When there is but a simple blush, the surface alone engaged & of a local nature, generally it is termed erythema the diminutive - It is usually ushered in by coldness shivering and other symptoms of incipient pyrexia - Even here the at this early stage stomach is affected and the head sympathises with it - The ensuing or hot stage is marked by some confusion of mind, drowsiness or coma hot & dry skin - pulse quick, full hard - These having continued for a variety length of time, a red blush appears, with some hardness & a slight tumefaction - the redness is of a livid hue being venous - (if it were arterial, we should have a scarlet hue) the redness disappears upon pressure, but returns on its removal - At first it is not circumscribed spreading over the whole face, extending to the scalp causing

The tumour of the eylid sometimes runs on to suppuration
It is less apt to metastases when attacking face

Diagnosis

Prognosis the higher the delirium & the greater the coma the greater the danger — an entire suppress of urine fatal, a scarcity dangerous
This disease is sometimes epidemic but never contagious — in crouded ill ventilated places it is generally typhoid

a tenderness there & to the neck & down to clavicles - As it increases the colour becomes less deep where it commenced - the whole face becomes turgid, the eyes are closed by intumescence of lids, vesicles filled with a thin yellowish or colourless fluid are formed, where no vesicles are formed the cuticle desquamates - this disease is remarkably prone to metastasis - This is termed the wandering or Erratic species or variety - Erysipelas is remarkable in this that the eruption is not attended by any remission of Symptoms rather the reverse is true - Its duration is from 8 to 10 days When the attack is violent and it terminates fatally it is on 7, 9 or 11th day by apoplexy - When it terminates ~~fatal~~ favorably, the inflammation disappears slowly and with it the fever (It is to be recollected that what is here said relates to Erysipelas of the face it being the most malignant) The diagnosis is easy - The Prognosis, as in all diseases is more or less uncertain, the chance of recovery is diminished by age, a broken down constitution, previous habits of dissipation &c &c -

When it appears as an Epidemic it is only in isolated cases - Like Dysentery &c. It is apt in ill ventilated hospitals to attack many persons all being exposed to the same atmospheric influence (it is not contagious)

Willan says the disease may be propagated by inoculation - but the same effect will follow the application of any poison to the skin -

Whatever be the cause I believe it to be always radicated ~~arising~~ in the stomach -

An emetic will frequently arrest the disease itself we certainly neglect this practice too much in Erysip

If leeches do not relieve the head should be shaved and blistered, if this do not answer give an emetic

This vitiated atmosphere operates as a predisposing cause rendering it more liable to be excited by other causes It is produced by heat cold &c &c, moreover it often alter-nates with Gout and other diseases

In its treatment, as in all Gastrocephalic diseases we must pay strict attention to the evacuation of the alimentary canal - After the stomach has been cleansed by Emetics. the bowels are to be thoroughly scoured by calomel followed by Magnesia &c - This attained we are to excite copious perspiration by the best means as antimonial diaphoretics & warm drink - the foregoing promptly executed, constitutes the treatment in the incipient stage - When the disease is completely established and there is a full pulse, general fever, delirium &c. copious bloodletting is demanded. Emetics & Purges are also useful here the latter daily by cal & milder laxatives - If the affection of the Brain be not relieved by general remedies topical means are to be employed - even here I have found emetics particularly useful. Epistaxis is always salutary and may be artificially imitated by Leeches - We have now been considering the most alarming form of Erysipelas - When it attacks the extremities, the same means, though not to an equal extent are to be employed

Cal ointment is very apt to produce salivation when applied to the head, this does not take place when on the body or extremities

Local remedies

In mild cases dusting the part with foecula &c is useful but will not answer where vesicles are formed, as an irritating cake is formed on the surface by the flour & the matter oozing out of the vesicles - Here a watery solution of opium. Lotions of Lead water & Laudanum, Sp Mendireri will be found useful. Of late these remedies have been superceded, by applications of Mercurial ointment to the part; a solution of 1gr Corosive Sublimate in ℥i water - for the running sores behind the ears of children which are of an erysipelatous nature ʒi of Calomel rubbed up with ℥i hogs lard is particularly beneficial a certain cure - Citrine ointment Where there is a tendency to gangrene blisters are the most appropriate and useful applications applied over the inflamd part -

Phlegmonous Erysipelous

Erysipelous having penetrated the cellular membrane, produce intumescence, with all the symptoms of phlegmonous inflammation, ending in suppuration - this state of things is to be combatted early by General and topical bloodletting, copious purging, and in violent cases blisters over the part - if these remedies do not cause resolution, and there be a manifest tendency to suppuration, it is to be hastened by fomentation

which has hitherto proved nearly intractable —
sometimes attacks the neck & face

and poultices — immediately after pus is formed, it should be let out, otherwise it will insinuate itself through the cellular membrane and break externally forming fistulous orifices — The usual means of discussing the tumour failing, Hutchison advises (before suppuration takes place) to make several longitudinal incisions, through the integuments & cellular membrane down to the muscles, which by discharging some blood relieves the tension & inflammation — then use fomentations and saturnine applications —

There is a species of Erysipelous to which infants are liable which makes its appearance a few days after birth, commencing on the abdomen and extending down the thighs, it has its seat in the Cellular membrane, it generally appears at first of a florid colour but soon changes to a dark brown or mahogony colour, or becomes colourless attended with some swelling; coagulable lymph (instead of pus as is the case in Phlegmonous erysiplas) is thrown out into the cellular membrane which becomes condensed and renders the limb quite solid and is frequently discoloured, where this case obtains no cure is known entitled to much confidence — I once relieved it ~~by~~ with carbonate of Ammonia, perhaps mercurial ointment would be useful, deep incisions with a scalpel are worthy of trial — the best practice perhaps is to keep the part cov

x first give the mild diaphoretics

covered constantly with flannel cloths wrung out of warm vinegar

The Edinburg Physicians considers Erysipla as always inflammatory and the English consider it always Typhus but as respects the United States they are both wrong as it is sometimes inflammatory & sometimes Typhoid in the latter case it is perhaps proper to commence with an emetic, then purge and give the *stimulating diaphoretics as the Sp Mendireri, carb ammon &c or carb of ammonia and opium. The European practice is to give ~~wine~~ Peruvian Bark with wine or the mineral acids, as the disease advances, the sinking system must be upheld by all the means we would employ in the sinking stage of Typhus fever —

Local Erysipelas may be produced by acrid poisons or the sting of a venomous insect &c for which we should use ice water, saturnine solutions, mercurial ointment sometimes stimulants will be of service as ^sp wine, Spirits (hartshorn) which is one of the best applications for the sting of a bee) Sp Mendireri or if there be a tendency to gangrene blister Erythema being only a mitigated state of Erysipla, the mildest of the foregoing treatment is to be used ——

Diseases of the Cerebral System which consists of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, and nerves

1st

Of Apoplexy

Apoplexy is a disease in which the patient suddenly falls to the ground. being awful in its consequences it early attracted attention of Medical men and was first particularly described by Hyppocrates - no age is entirely exempt from it. but it occurs most frequently in advanced age, it seldom happens previous to Puberty - the following is a list of 63 cases on record viz

Between	20 & 30 years of age	2 cases
"	30 & 40 " " "	8 "
"	40 & 50 " " "	7 "
"	50 & 60 " " "	10 "
"	60 & 70 " " "	23 "
"	70 & 80 " " "	12 "
"	80 & 90 " " "	1 "

An attack comes on in different ways, the patient for the most part falls suddenly to the ground, pulse slow and interrupted - temperature over the body unequal the patient froths at the mouth, stertorous breathing. &c he

may lay for a longer or shorter period, and if the attack be violent he will become paralytic generally - other cases occur where the stomach is much influenced. evinced by the nausea & vomiting in some few of these cases life is extinguished in a very short time, it however most generally continues for some days - Remote causes - unequal distribution of blood, whatever impairs the constitution as habits of intemperance, Debauchery, sedentary & dilatory life &c sometimes sudden changes of temperature. and particularly a great degree of heat - this disease is said sometimes to prevail epidemically, but it is more probable that it was Apoplectic intermittent - There are some congenital causes such as. Large head, florid complexion, short neck. broad shoulders. full breast &c - the exciting causes are excess in eating or drinking. violent excercise, indigestible food constipation, worms, sometimes exposure to the Sun when it is called a stroke of the Sun - hanging the head over a fire remaining long in a hot bath. or going suddenly into a cold one. cold feet. great exercise of intellect. sudden & violent passions as emotions of joy. anger &c - Examinations post mortem sometimes find every part of the vessels of the brain replete with blood sometimes extravasated into the substance of the brain

Cheyne says it is found most frequently in the cerebellum morbid affections of other parts as the Lungs. Heart Stomach & intestines — Immense doses of Opium or ardent spirits produce death by their direct action on the substance of the brain. independant of the Sanguineous derangement, by some it is considered as a spasm of the nerves of the brain — Apoplexy is in many cases fatal, where no morbid appearances can be detected — it is said that when apoplexy is not accompanied with paralasys the disease is seated in the meninges of the brain. if it be accompanied with paralasys it is seated in the substance of the Brain — That Apoplexy arises as well from diseased stomach as brain is evinced by the symptoms as well as method of cure — I therefore divide Apoplexy in Gastric & Cerebral — Diagnosis is ~~not~~ very difficult. it may be ~~confounded with~~ distinguished from Epilepsy, by the convulsive movements of the muscles in the face & the rigidity of the whole of the muscles in the latter, while in the former every thing is relaxed — Drunkenness may be distinguished from apoplexy 1st from the smell of the breath 2nd the history of the case. 3rd the pouching lips and retention of sensibility upon the application of water to drunkard

Gastric apoplexy is preceded by symptoms of dyspepsia & gastric disorder, constipation, furred tongue, bad breath vitiated secretions - a full meal or indigestible food Symptoms during the paroxysm also vary, in Gastric apoplexy, the patient vomits, the face is pale & cold, resembling syncope. It is difficult to form a prognosis - the case is almost always hopeless yet we should not abandon our patient to despair - if the respiration be slow & laborious accompanied with foaming at the mouth it denotes great danger, if the pulse be slow & do not rise after copious bloodletting, & the patient have rigors, with a dilated or contracted pupil, cold surface, & profuse perspiration, the case is almost hopeless - if the patient be continually throwing his hand up to his head without any particular object in view, it denotes a high state of cerebral excitement - Opposite states of the system may be considered favorable & particularly if epistaxis come on or the menstrual flux begin to flow after having been suppressed - Treatment 1st attend to the relief of the paroxysm, by placing the patient in an half erect posture, remove every ligature as cravatt, shirt collar garters & all tight clothes or shoes, place the patient

in fresh air, and turn out all persons who are not necessary attendants, then resort to the several means of depletion, the first of which is copious VS, to the extent the system will bear, as a general rule 30 or 40 ℥ blood should be drawn at once, Dr Physick drew in one case 96 ℥ with complete success - the blood should be detracted suddenly, for which purpose it may sometimes be necessary to open both arms at once - sometimes the system is so stunned, that the circulation is nearly stopped, here we must use caution in employing the Lancet - the efficacy of blood letting will depend much upon the nature of the case, if mere fulness of the vessels be the cause of the disease you cure at once by copious VS - if extravasation have already taken place, we must bleed to prevent a recurrence of the extravasation & not to remove the extravasated blood as it is said this cannot be done - the general may be aided by topical bleeding as leeches cupping or opening the temporal artery or jugular vein it has even been proposed to open the Longitudenal

...tatiasum & Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Sinus, next attend to the evacuation of the alimentary canal, either by emetics or purges according to the nature of the case, where the stomach is loaded or there is a general torpor of the nerves of the brain emetics, says Sydenham, are useful - commonly purges are more appropriate, the most active of which should be used as calomel & its combinations which should be worked off with Senna Tea, the purge should be given as soon as the patient can swallow and repeated if the above treatment fails and debility comes on the system must be supported by carbonate of am-monia says the ancients - but we must be guided by the cause of the disease if it be sanguineous stimulants will not answer; ~~they may b~~ but we must continue the antiphlogistic plan, adding blisters to the neck & head and finally to the extremities; at the same time use antimonials - if these fail resort ~~to antimonial~~ salivation - Stimulants may be used with advantage in the sinking stage if the disease have a gastric origin - if the disease assume a chronic state use mercury both internally

potassium & Linseed poultice covered with Sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

and externally – The disease is very liable to recur to prevent which the patient should avoid the exciting causes, as indigestible food. sedentary habits, too much sleep – he should pay strict attention to his diet use moderate exercise, keep his bowels regular and if any accustomed discharge should be suppressed endeavour to restore it, or establish another by means of seatons or perpetual blisters – his dress should attended to and particularly the feet should be kept warm

Epilepsy

This is a disease which is involved in considerable obscurity - Hippocrates says it seldom appears after the age of 20 - it is more frequently met with in males than in females - as a general rule irritable temperaments, delicate bodies & great sensibility of mind predispose to the disease, it is however sometimes hereditary - the causes may be divided into such as act directly and such as act indirectly on the brain - those which act directly are congestion in the bloodvessels of the brain, or extravasations, ~~sudden passion~~ those acting indirectly are sudden & violent passions as joy grief anger & particularly fright, great sounds, scarlet colours, the sight of a person in a fit, it is sometimes owing to cured eruptions as tinea capitis psora &c - or checking accustomed discharges - affections of the alimentary canal will sometimes produce epilepsy, as sordes worms, constipation, improper ingesta, poisons &c - other causes sometimes produce the disease, as dentition - the gravid uterus amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, lesions or injuries of the nerves &c - plethora is generally the exciting cause - it is more liable to attack in sleep than at any other period, which perhaps may be explained by the increased sensibility in sleep & the greater

determination to the head caused by the recumbent posture &c
The disease varies in its mode of attack and symptoms, it some-
times comes on without any premonition - tho' most generally by
languor, torpor, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, flashes of
light, or the appearance of moats floating in the air, fullness of
the vessels of the head. pain in the bowels, stricture about the
precordia, sense of chilliness along the spine, aura epileptica which
consists in a sense of water or some insect creeping from the
origin of a nerve towards the brain, as soon as it arrives there
the fit comes on (See Cullen) - The symptoms are diversified: when
mild, the convulsion are slight, frothing at the mouth, a wild
eye, & unmeaning countenance, rigidity of the muscles, insen-
-sibility to all impressions, chattering of the jaws, palpitation,
pulse accelerated or retarded, the stomach is sick. & the bowels
sometimes give way & the urine is discharged involuntary.
Of the duration of the fit & time of return there is no uniformity;
death rarely takes place in a paroxysm, unless it degenerate in
apoplexy, it however derange the function of the stomach
diminishes muscular power, sometimes brings on paralisis
decay of intellectual faculties, & if very violent may termi-
nate in Mania - It however sometimes continues for a

[illegible] Linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

long life of which Bonaparte. Caesar &c are examples
Upon dissection the brain is generally found in a state similar to
that of Apoplexy. palsy &c. sometimes tumours are found in the
brain especially about its base - derangements are also found
in the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Lungs, kidneys &c. worms are
frequently found in the alimentary canal, the theca of the Spinal
marrow is sometimes found inflamed - The disease which most
nearly resembles Epilepsy is hysteria - They may be distinguished
by the wild distorted countenance, livid aspect, foaming at the
mouth & the fit soon terminating in the former - In the latter we
have the Globus hystericus, involuntary laughter, copious discharge of pellucid
urine, the paroxysm either protracted or speedily terminated
If the disease be either of Gastric or Enteritic origin, we find a
manifest disorder in the functions of these parts, furred tongue
depraved apetite, constipation or purging, pellucid urine, tumid
abdomen, this last applies more particularly to children. The
intermitting form of the disease generally appears about the period
of the catamenia - When the disease is hereditary it is incurable
also when occuring in advanced life & especially if it be accompanied
by alienation of mind, opostte states render the prognosis more
favorable. It frequently is spontaneously cured about the age

of puberty – Epilepsy and its kindred affections depend upon a disordered state of the brain, but this state we cannot explain – whatever determines to the brain may produce epilepsy. the symptoms preceding an attack as well as dissections evince this determination – The Treatment is Divided into Idiopathic & Symptomatic – 1st That which is proper during the paroxysm – the patient should be placed on a bed with his head & shoulders considerably raised, and every thing like a ligature should instantly be removed as cravat garters &c, to prevent the tongue from being wounded place something between the teeth, it has been said that thus keeping the jaws extended or pulling them asunder with the fingers will check the fit, sinapisms are to be applied to the extremities emetics are of service when employed with judgment & only in gastric epilepsy, VS should be employed only in cases of fillness of the vessels and cerebral excitement – During the interval if there be evident determination to the head tho' the pulse be not corded, this must be relieved by VS. it is more frequently demanded in cerebral & uterine than Gastric epilepsy, the propriety of bloodletting is proved as well by its success, as its accidental occurrence, sometimes

patients ~~were~~ attacked with rheumatism or pleurisy, & liberally bled have been entirely cured of epilepsy - next resort to Emetics & purges especially if of gastric origin or worms - Dr C has employed purges to a greater extent in this disease than any one else, which he was led to by their use in its kindred affections, when we suspect the disease to be located in the Stomach & intestines, emetics and purges are the only remedies - determining on the use of purges we must repeat them almost dayly for many weeks, at the same time if there be much plethora occasionally take blood, both general & topical (to the head) with a strictly regulated diet & by this plan Dr C. has cured several cases of long standing, the system being thus reduced resort cautiously to tonics, if under their use the symptoms should return lay them aside & employ antimonials for a considerable length of time - (See therapeautics) of the class of Tonics, Per cortex stands highest next Valerian, then mug wort - we have a nostrum in this City meriting considerable attention

viz Rt - Ginger 1 tea spoon full

Sage leave powdered 1 do do

Mustard seed whole 1 do do mix & take

for 3 mornings in succession then omit 3 mornings

and again return to it, & Iron - amongst the mineral Tonics. the Nitrate of Silver stands highest it has be extensively tried but not with invariable success, Saccharum Saturni is an American prescription, but is mostly applicable in cases of Children - the preparations of Zinc are highly extolled of which D C prefers the oxyde, the Sulphate of copper is highly useful - of Narcotics & Antispasmodics, the only two deserving of reputation are Digitales & Strammonium there is but one indication that the narcotics can fulfil in this disease which is to remove the great mobility incident to the disease - Active stimulant diuretics by exciting the urinary organs relieve the brain of which Cantharides and Turpentine are the best, the latter has lately been especially praised, more particulary when the disease has been excited by worms or amenorrhoea; given in dose of two or three tea spoons full in 24 hours; lastly resort to mercury - The application of blisters, Seatons & Issues are important measures, the place of application must depend upon the design we have in view, or the seat of the disease; the Spinal marrow must not be neglected, a blister placed along its whole length will be found serviceable —

Chronic Laryngitis. this is more common than the acute form of the disease. It is sometimes the consequence of an imperfect cure of the acute, but mostly an original disease. I have seen it as a sequela of Measles. Scarlatina ~~Measles~~ Small Pox &c. When original its progress is obscure symptoms. stiffness of the trachea, difficult breathing, paroxysms of cough, slight fever; when it becomes confirmed the ~~breathing~~ cough is sonorous, some pain in the chest frequent pulse hot skin; dry tongue, costive bowels, in short it is phthisis laryngitis, the irritation extending by continuous sympathy to the Lungs - Towards the close there is an agravation of all these symptoms, violent coughing even death happens in the spasmodic struggles. It may continue several years. Examinations show ulcerations spicula of bone penetrating larynx, thickening of the membranes &c. When original it may be caused by dampness cold &c, there being a predisposition - Treatment in the early stage, topical bleeding alternated with blisters Emetics, An alterant course of Sarsaparilla. calomel &c. The lungs being implicated no local means are useful, little else than palliatives, as opiates inha

-lations of warm water. tar fumes &c. continuing the sarsaparille. and the inhalations of balsams &c
See page 42

Tussis Senilis or Catarrh of old persons a for a profuse secretion of phlegm in the trachea occasions the wheezing incident to this disease. The paroxysm is more violent in the morning; at which time the pulse is feeble; skin cold & moist, & even death may take place from suffocation, Treatment on general principles, the following cough mixtures are very useful

℞ Honey	℥i	℞ Lac ammoniac	℥iv
Vinegar	℥ij	Cinnamen water	℥ij
Laudanum	gtt 40	Syrup Tolu —	℥i
Water —	℥vi	Tinct castor	℥ss
		Laudanum	gtt 40

dose of each of these mixtures 1 spoon full —

Cataplasma of linseed poultice covered with sol of cicuta, carrot poultices

Hepatitis

Hepatitis is divided into acute & chronic, & this division is of importance, as the treatment is in some respects dissimilar. Symptoms, pyrexia preceded by chills & flushes of heat fever is marked by a full, active but disturbed circulation succeeded by pain in the right side or hypochondrium, which may be either pungent or dull according to the tissue affected; fullness, weight & uneasiness, agravated by pressure - pain extends to scapula, & is sometimes more severe than the pain in the Liver - it is presumed that the Lungs here are affected as there is cough, difficult breathing &c - Sometimes (in women particularly) the pain is seated in the left side & shoulder - in which case the left lobe is probably affected - at an early period there is nausea vomiting of bile & other matter torpid bowels, or the discharges are small and clay colored, evincing a deficiency of bile, or its being thrown upwards - at first the fever runs high, tongue is heavily furred, hot skin, thirst head ache, scanty & high coloured urine or saffron color, sallow countenance, turgid or yellow adnata, inability to lie on either side, but more

 easily on right than left, as the disease advances the whole abdomen becomes tender & tumefied, perhaps from peritoneal inflammation — the symptoms vary in different climates, in the Tropics it is inflam & congestion united & runs rapidly, with supuration; anomolous symptoms, sometimes there is no pain or disturbed circulation & yet pus has been found in the Liver — or great head ache pain in the kidneys, calves of Legs &c, which depend upon the part of the organ affected, whether the parenchyma or peritoneum — when the peritoneal covering is affected the pain is lancinating extending to Diaphragm hiccup tongue white, small corded pulse no nausea, or costiveness, or tinge of the eyes or skin &c – if the concave surface or parenchyma of the Liver be affected, pain is dull, furred tongue nausea vomiting bile, clay stools or costive, yellow skin & eyes, full strong pulse — Men are said to be more liable to Hepatitis perhaps from their habits —

Exciting causes, vicissitudes of weather, mechanical injuries; ardent spirits, intense heat & miasmata are the principal causes — Heat affects the Liver as cold does the Lungs, also the exciting passions; for all know the influence of the mind on this organ & the converse of this

Hepatitis is distinguished from pneumonic inflammation in the pain being less acute the cough hard & dry, dyspnoea not so oppressive – the pain in hypochondrium extending to the shoulder, the alvine discharges, bilious hue of the eyes & skin are sufficient dignostics – distinguished from gastritis by less vomiting duller pain retention of medicines, yellow hue &c – The inflam may terminate in resolution & suppuration, & it is said in gangrene, or induration – if not arrested, suppuration is most apt to result & the abscess may point & open externally, or internally into chest, abdomen stom or intestines – When it terminates by resolution it is generally by some critical discharge, as blood from the nose or anus; perspiration, alvine bilious discharges erysipelas – or the fever & pain gradually subsides, stomach improves & gradually a general restoration to health – Post mortem examinations, show various phenomanae suppuration, or enlargement, or induration, or congestion or it has been said that the whole substance of the Liver has been found absorbed leaving nothing but the vessels Prognosis, if timely & vigorously attacked is remediable under opposite circumstances, death may result from

the fever, suppuration or sequelae

Pathology. It is phlogosis of Liver, but the primary seat as of most hepatic affections is in the stomach, as is proved by the history of its causes, symptoms & appearance.

Treatment — here we have an important organ inflamed which must be arrested by prompt & vigorous measures of which Vs to the extent of ℥xx to xxx freely drawn & repeated as often as necessary is the most important. next open the bowels by a large dose of calomel, at once or give it in small & repeated doses so as to accumulate & then purge of with salts, oil, senna &c — cups, Leeches & blisters are all important — if these means after being freely used fail & the inflam action be somewhat subdued a slight salivation will eradicate the disease. but if ptyalism while much inflam exists, the disease will be agravated —

Symptoms of the approach of Suppuration

pain & sense of weight are increased, the former throbbing or remits or is dull & obtuse, exacerbations of fever with flushes of heat, rigors, &c — Two anomolous symptoms often occur here, viz. an utter insensibility of the Schneiderian membrane, to the most powerful

sternutatorie & loss of motion in the lower extremities when the abscess points it should always be opened if suffered to break generally proves fatal, by discharging internally — then give nutritious diet, Tonics especially nitric acid — at this stage a salivation has been proposed; but I challenge the whole profession to induce a salivation during the suppurative stage mercury can never be introduced into the system while the bubo or any other abscess is about to form or forming & if could would probably do no good in hepatitis

Chronic Hepatitis

This may be either a consequence of the acute or an Idiopathic disease, in which case it is produced by the same causes operating more slowly & feebly — heat, drunkenness & miasmata, intermittent fever are its grand sources

Symptoms. sallow complexion, dry husky skin, disordered stomach, constipation or clay colored stools, scanty red urine, sometimes deposits a sediment, more or less fever, pulse quick & corded or wiry & irregular, obtuse pain in Liver extending to scapula, sense of weight, dyspnoea more or less — the bowels are harrassed often with tormina

or diarrhoea, finally much emaciation & hydropic symptoms appear — sometimes it comes on so slowly as scarcely to attract attention, merely a sense of fullness in Liver, some palpitation, in other cases low spirits constipation, depraved gastric secretions as in dyspepsia & finally shows itself more openly with a train of secondary symptoms, as dry cough, or paroxysms of asthma, head ach &c finally eventuating in Ascites or Anasarca — Post Mortem examination finds the Liver deranged from congestion to induration or Tubercles, or abscesses or osseus matter found in it hydatids are now & then appended to it, & often it is so enormously enlarged by interstitial deposits as to extend to the bottom of the abdomen; great congestion may produce Melena — Where any difficulty exists in ascertaining the disease the patient should be laid on his back, draw up his knees & take a full inspiration, then the Liver may be readily felt below the short ribs — Treatment. many of these cases are irremediable — moderate V.S. cups & blisters perpetual or issues occasional purging with calomel in small doses worked off with salts — as

Deobstruents Gum ammoniac, & Dandelion have been highly praised – if these means fail use mercury with a view to its alterant effects as the blue pill at night worked off in the morning for weeks or months, the mouth should be lightly touched with the mercury – copious salivation would here be injurious – if the bowels will not retain the mercury combine opium or rub externally – nitric & nitro muriatic acids both internally & externally are here highly extolled, all these means failing & inflammatory action being completely subdued the Sulphur Spring will generally cure such as those of Virginia or in adams County in this state but while there exists any phlogestic diathesis they will be injurious – The disease is often mistaken for Dyspepsia

The diet should be simple and easily digestive as Mush & molasses

As an alterant Sulphuret of antimony & Ipecac in small & repeated doses are said to be infallible

Icterus or Jaundice

Having a variety of causes demands a variety of treatment the disease comes on with languor, nausea, headache cramps, colicky pains, costiveness, when stools are passed they are clay or ash color denoting a deficiency of bile, but in some few instances there are profuse biliary discharges urine scanty yellow or brownish; furred tongue either brown or yellow, bitter taste in mouth, skin tinged from a pale yellow to a deep saffron – in some cases the skin is greenish, or blackish, called black jaundice tenderness in right hypochondrium, pulse full & strong or intermittent. in some cases no fever, disordered vis-ion, these last are perhaps sympathetic affections – biliary calculi passing through the biliary ducts, causes spasm violent vomiting; in which case the pain is circumscribed & so violent as to draw the patient double as soon as the calculus passes into the duodenum relief is obtained – when it results from chronic hepatitis we have a complete case of Cachexia, sallow skin emaciation & dropsy – The causes of jaundice are not well known, it is generally supposed to arise from disorder

Liver obstruction of biliary ducts &c causing an absorption of bile into the blood — to which I cannot agree but believe the tinge in the blood to arise from some other cause; as we find the same colour arise from a bruise certain poisons as arsenic in the stomach, bite of a venemous reptile &c & certain emotions of the mind as grief or anger inducing the disease infinitely too rapid to be accounted for by absorption of bile &c Persons most subject to the disease are those of sedentary, studious, or dissipated habits. Diagnosis is easy Prognosis, most recent cases of mere functional disorder are curable; but if there much organic derangement & of long standing especially the black Jaundice it is incurable — Pathology is not determined, it is generally ascribed to the absorption of cystic or hepatic bile, from obstruction of the hepatic ducts — this is not always & I doubt whether it is ever the cause — I think it depends upon some undefined state of the chylopoietic viscera with which the capillaries sympathise, this ~~discolor~~ instead of there being an excess of bile in jaundice there is a deficiency, for as soon as the Liver

begins to secrete healthy bile the disease vanishes

Treatment, our remedies must vary according to circumstances, in ordinary cases with fever local pain &c begin either with an emetic or active purgative; the bowels should be freely opened with a large dose of calomel & kept soluble with salts or give cal in small & repeated doses until a quantity is accumulated & then work off with salts &c which will frequently cure — a spontaneous diarrhoea frequently cures the disease — when the disease is more complicated coming on with high fever, strong pulse much local pain bleed, & as the biliary ducts from spasm &c will not suffer calculi to pass; the indication is to relax spasm & prevent inflammation; which is best done by copious VS even ad deliquium, warm bath, topical applications cups. Leeches & vesicatories anodyne injections & emetics, the quantity of opium required in some of these cases is enormous — I gave a Lady a wine glass full of Laudanum 3 or 4 times a day Emetics to remove calculi must be precarious remedies if the calculus were large vomiting would certainly

be injurious & must be avoided where there is much pain & full pulse denoting inflammation — the present symptoms being relieved we must give remedies to dissolve the stones such as Æther & Turpentine — alkalies in the form of soap &c Take of castile soap & rheubarb equal quantities either with or without calomel; the following is highly recommended viz —

R. Carb Potass —	ℨi	}	stirred frequently
Castile soap			& let it digest for
Gum arabic aa	ℨss		3 or 4 days, dose
Brandy —	1 pt		½ wine glass full

for 3 successive mornings fasting & if not relieved omit one day & then repeat — this is decidedly the best combination I have ever seen tried & will seldom fail Extract White Walnut ~~dose 8 to 10 gr several times a day~~ — Syrup made from white walnut very good dose 1 desert spoon full is a most effectual remedy Extract of Dandelion 8 or 10 gr — 8 or 10 times a day or a wine glass full of the juice, will sometimes ~~sp~~ speedily cure; Much advantage is sometimes derived from Sulphur Springs if no inflammation exist

Electricity or Galvanism will frequently excite the Liver to action as the gall duct in many of these case is paralized would be serviceable to it To restore tone to the system the Martial preparation with aloes are useful — a strict vegetable diet should be used —

The following is a favorite presciption in the Alms house as a sudorific & alterant

℞ – Calomel —— gr v
Ipecac —— gr v
opium —— gr iij
Ol cinnamon gtt iij
G. arabic —— q.s. ft
Pills X – one to be taken every hour or two

Oil cloth applied tight over tetter produces a copious perspiration & will cure the disease

Dr Gibson says that previous to determining on the performance of the operation of paracentesis we should always give the patient large doses of the Vol Tinc Gum Guaic which he says has cured many patients in his hands of Ascites —

Dr Jackson's cough Mixture

℞ Laudanum ℥ss
Tartaric acid gr x
Sp Nit dul ʒij
Syrup Lemon ℥ij
Water ℥vi M

Dose two tea spoons full in the evening or oftener if neccessary — The Tartaric acid combines with the morpheum & neutralize the narcotin in the Laudanum forming tartrat of morpheum which does not affect the head

Dusting the efflorescence with ~~rye~~ meal, starch, &c this should never be done where the vesicles have ruptured — watery solution of opium or lead water but mercurial ointment is found more effectual the corrosive sublimate gr to ℥i water also useful cal ungt in the running sores behind the ears of children ℥i rubbed with ℥i hogs lard — Erysipelatous inflammation is sometimes malignant tending to gangrene, best remedy blister & merc ungt — There is an erysipelatous inflammation peculiar to infants, the eruption is generally about the abdomen sometimes there is swelling without any redness, for which there is known no certain cure, sometimes relieved with hot fomentations with vinegar, made by wring flannels out of it & applied to the surface it has its seat in the cellular texture, —

last stage, when it presents a typhoid appearance it is to be treated by tonics & carbonate of ammonia & opium

the fever does not cease on the appearance of the eruptions, when it terminates fatally it is generally on the 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. or 13 days – Prognosis the higher the delirium, & the greater the fever, with a dull purple appearance of the tumefaction, the greater is the danger – it is not contagious, it is sometimes epidemic – it attacks arthritic constitutions particularly – it has its seat in the stomach & is frequently caused by an overloaded stomach of indigestible food or a too liberal use of spiritous liquors frequently attacks drunkards – Treatment first use an emetic to clear out the stomach, & then give cal to be worked off with calcined magnesia a free perspiration by means of some of the mild diaphoretics, this is the treatment before the disease is completely formed, but in case the disease should be formed we will find the pulse full & hard, for the relief of which we must bleed provided the constitution of the patient will permit the bowels must also be evacuated, epistaxis here is always salutary –

Diseases of the skin may be divided into acute & chronic,
Of Exanthemeta or an external rupture of the skin
or such as are propogated by contagion & can be taken but
once by the same individual - These diseases are generally
~~Of Erysipelas~~ marked first by a distressing sickness of the
Stomach which is always relieved by an eruption appearing
on the skin - The primary irritation appears to be in the
mucous tissue of the prima viae & particulary of the Stomach
maked by a furred tongue -
Of Erysipelas, this disease may make its appearance on any
part of the body the lower extremeties particularly, I shall
confine my remarks particularly to Erysipelas of the face
which will in the main be applicable to all the rest
it rarely extends further than the skin, it is ushered in
by a cold stage with a disturbed stomach, the pulse is
quick & hard, after some time the face appears red & some
what swelled, the redness is of no great extent, & immediately
disappears upon pressure, it sometimes extends to the
scalp, the eyes become closed in consequence of the
tumefaction, sometimes vesications are formed
this disease is liable to metastases, but more
esp so when it attacks the head

Mmg pulling Prepuce

Bronchitis, or

Cough of old age or Tussis senilis, a collection of mucous matter in the bronchae occasioning wheezing or rattling noise skin cold & moist, generally the result of catarrh

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A deposition of a pink or brick dust sediment is not always indicative of gravel, but is generally dependant on a disordered stomach, and may be removed by correcting the diseased state of that organ —

One of the most certain criterions of stone in the bladder of infants is that they are frequently pulling the prepuce or as Dr G says milking themselves. other symptoms pain along the course of the ureters. about the bladder, along the urethra, down the thighs &c. when the stone is in the kidneys the pain is obtuse, but as soon as it leaves there or gets into the bladder the pain is exceedingly acute

seeds of Strammonium, bruise & make a poultice which apply for an hour or two & the pupil will be considerably dilated, this should always be done, previous to our determination of a cataract

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Gravel 15 to 20 gtt Sp Turpentine given before the paroxysm – large quantities of opii taken by the mouth & opiate enema's thrown up the rectum if these fail, the disease is incurable stimulating injections sometimes serviceable Physick
Dr G. believes when a stone is formed it cannot be dissolved

Gravel
15 or 20 gtt Sp Turpentine given before the paroxysm large quantities of opium taken by the mouth & opiate enemas thrown up the rectum – if these fail the disease is incurable stimulating injections are sometimes serviceable. Physick
When stone is formed it cannot be dissolved – Gibson

Sinapisms, the weakest vinegar & salt mix with some bran or meal & appd the feet of children proves serviceable in some of their diseases, they may also be formed of musta garlic, horseradish &c-

Sinapisms, the weakest vinegar & salt mixed with some bran or meal & applied to the feet of Children, proves serviceable in some of their diseases, they may also be formed of mustard garlic horseradish &c

Infusions of Camomile & Quassia should always be made with cold water

A watery infusion of bark with a little Elixir vitt is the best mode of exhibiting it & by which we form a Sulp Quinin

Extract of Strammonium sometimes acts like a charm in curing hemorrhoides, or fresh persimmons or the bark of persimon applied to the part — The tighter a ligature is applied on piles the less pain will be perceived by the patient

contracted pupils, rolling of the head, delirium unable to continue in one position, pulse tolerably full respiration difficult, completely insensible —

Diaphoretics are divided into external & internal

External Diaphoretics are heat & moisture

Dr Coxe places setons issues blisters caustics cataplasms &c under the order of Dermaphlegmasia

Ext Strammonium sometimes acts like a charm in curing hemorrhoides, or fresh persimmons or persimmon bark app'd to the part — the tighter a ligature is applied the less pain will be perceived by the patient

Cantharides is given to suppress incontinence of urine and to excite diuresis
covering the skin with oiled silk in dropsy frequently beneficial

Laud	xxx gr	dose 1 teaspoon full frequently
Sp nit	ʒi	
water	ʒi	

[illegible]

Brown Mixture

[illegible]	ʒi [illegible]	[illegible] and the water [illegible] rubbed [illegible] add the other ingredients dose 1 table spoon full occasionally
[illegible] water	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
Laud	ʒss	

Watery infusion of bark with [illegible] Elix [illegible] the best mode of [illegible] by which means we form [illegible] Quinine

Infusion of Camomile should always be made with cold water, the same will apply to quassia

[illegible] washed linseed poultice covered with [illegible] of cicuta, carrot poultices

Manna [illegible] the [illegible] of which is
Tamarinds ʒij [illegible] added ʒij senna [illegible]
this [illegible] purge [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 3
days [illegible] Dose

Antimonial powder [illegible] [illegible]
James Powder or Pulvis antimonialis Dose from 3 or 4
to 8 or 10 gr every 3 or 4 hours

Dovers Powder
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Tartar [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dose 10 gr [illegible]
drink immediately after taking the [illegible]

Antimonial mixture the same as the [illegible]
saline [illegible] or sal tart [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
juice [illegible] [illegible]

75.55
1.03
76.58

23.32
46.68
70.58

75.55 nit
23.32 ox
1.03 vap
.10 carb
100.00

Quinae ℥iij
Carb soda or pot 68 gr
alspice 3/4 ℥
alcoh ℥xij

℥
49
2
48

Laud ʒij ʒi — iij
T acid gr 5 — 2½ — 7½
Sp nit ʒ1 ʒss — 1½
Lem syp ℥i ℥ss — 1½
water ℥iij ℥iss — 4½

Ms. Coll. 478

Pay Samuel
for Tables J. Turner

Jos. Kerr

Patrick McGrew
Va 13$

2.00
1.00
50
50
50
25
$5.75
1.62½
7.37
3.18 162

75
75
2.00
3.50

water ℥ij or ℥iij

dry ℥i — Cusinear

Aether — ℥ß shake up ~~dose~~ 1 table spoon full decidedly the best mode of exhibiting Aether

---

Sirup de Cusinear

℞ Sarsaparilla — lb ij Good

useless Flowers Borage — ℥ij

Rosemary

Fol. Senna

Sem. anise aa ℥ij

Saccharum

Mel — aa lb ij

To be made into a syrup, according to the common process and add 1 gr cor. sub to the lb of the syrup or may not be as may be demanded

The active properties of Sars reside in the bark which falls off when dry in some instances the Guiacum may be added ℥v or vi — and to give it a pleasent flava add Hoff anodyne ℥ß

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℞ Ldanu xxx gtt

Sp Nit ℥i

Vin ant xxx gtt

Water ℥ß dose 1 tea spoon full pro re nata this will act as a powerful diuretic

Soap Liniment

Syrup of Cusinear

Sarsaparilla

Flor

no abscess — so long as it is confined to its proper tissue — it may in very rare cases extend to the cellular tissue this relates mainly to acute Rheumatism —

treat of chron & acute phlog by catharsis & the sy cincinea drinking at the same time sarsaparil — for a dep of earthy or saline matt about the joint savine is the remedy —

Merc Rheum, taking cold while under its influence, pain worst at night — in shoulders & knees — pursue anti phlog and pyelm till art action is subdued, give the syrup cincinea diet vegetable

Jackson Jany 12th 1825

Chronic Diarrhoea can only be cured by starvation –

Erysipelas – is more liable to attack the face in consequence of its greater vascularity, as is instanced by blushing – Erythema is Local & Erysipelas is general – it is more dangerous when attacking the face in consequence of its liability to attack the Brain –

Rhumatism

Sep. Aranea

Sar. ℥ii sliced fine

annexed to give it a

Guaiacum wood ℥ij

Warm water 8lbs – to be kept at a mod. heat for 24 h.

boiled down ½ – add ℥iv senna leaves. remain ½ hour in hot decoc. 2d hour 2 dug – add to each pound ½ 2 gr cor sub – moun Tea – Lee Chap Ther, at cor sub & Sarsaparilla

Rheum inflam – is always loc in the fibe. tissu Dura mat, Perios, muscular fibe. struc joints & ameis coat tubes of the body, ten, apponeurosis – infla always mark by severe pain hard full accel pulse, metastases, term, never [illegible]

[illegible]

Rum [illegible] 3 times a day the most active more [illegible] to [illegible] the gums –

Sarsapa ℥ij – Brazilian

Mazereon ℥ß

Liquorice ℥ij

Guiacum ℥ij 2 qt water [illegible]

Cor sub – grs xij suf to make a syrup dose

Nit Muriatic acid taken internally